

Law Enforcement News

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New twists to radar-cancer link

Connecticut PD's shelve devices; two cops seek workers' comp

The controversy over a possible link between low-level microwave radiation emitted by traffic radar units and the development of cancers in police officers who use the devices has spread to Connecticut, where at least two police departments have banned the use of hand-held radar guns.

In late August, the Windsor Locks Police Department banned the hand-held models — which some say pose the most serious health risks — after two police officers who had used the devices for years and subsequently developed rare cancers vowed to press their claims for workmen's compensation to the state level after being denied the benefits by town officials. A cancer-stricken police sergeant in Shelton has also filed for the benefits.

All of the officers contend their illnesses were caused by long-term exposure to low-level radiation emitted by the devices' antennas, said Santo Franzo, the state's national representative of the International

If you think you may have developed cancer from radar use, a Government hotline wants to hear from you. See Page 13.

Brotherhood of Police Officers, which represents 42 police departments in Connecticut.

The three officers are believed to be the first in Connecticut, and among the first in the nation, to make such claims, said Franzo, who has been researching the issue since April after seeing a TV news report that featured Ohio state trooper Gary Poynter, author of a series of ground-breaking articles on the cancer-radar link that appeared in LEN last year. [See LEN, Nov. 15, 1990; Nov. 30, 1990; March 15, 1991.]

[The national Fraternal Order of Police, during its annual convention last month, passed a resolution to undertake a "complete study" of the potential health risks associated with the long-term use of police radar.]

The two Windsor Locks officers, patrol officer Thomas Malcolm, an 18-year veteran of the force, and Detective Ricardo Rachele, a 12-year veteran,

contended in their workmen's compensation claims that their illnesses resulted from long-term use of the hand-held radar guns. Malcolm developed cancer in a testicle that was later removed along with cancerous lymph nodes in his stomach, and Rachele developed cancer in his shoulder and collarbone. Local officials denied the claims, said Franzo, without giving reasons why. Both men remain on duty with the 18-officer force, located 10 miles north of Hartford.

Malcolm, 41, told LEN he used hand-held radar units made by Kustom Signal Inc. for 13 years. Often, he would place the device — still operating — in his lap when he was not using it while on routine patrol. "You took it for granted that it was safe so the units were left on continuously," he said. "When I was running radar, I would keep it on my lap, between my legs."

He told LEN he has "been clear"

since the cancer was diagnosed and removed in 1989, but concerns resurfaced when Rachele learned of his illness in January. "I'm definitely afraid of it," Malcolm said of the radar units. "I hope all of the chiefs of police and the State Police Commissioner will get together and pull the radars out of the cars until all the research is done. Either prove that it's safe or disprove it because I wouldn't want any other officers go through what I went through."

Stuart Rothenberg, a lawyer representing the three officers, could not be reached by LEN for comment before press time. Malcolm said he will continue to press his claim by requesting a hearing before the state compensation board.

Shortly after the two officers filed their claims, Windsor Locks Police Chief William Gifford banned the use of the hand-held radar units and limited the use of other radar devices to those whose antennas are mounted outside patrol vehicles, which ex-

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Audit rips Houston's policing style as a good idea that falls short of the mark

An audit of the Houston Police Department by a Washington, D.C.-based consulting firm has criticized the agency's neighborhood-oriented policing (NOP) approach and concluded that while "well-conceived," NOP faced "a number of difficulties" and had "not produced any comprehensive improvement" in police services.

The report, released last month by the Cresap management consultant firm, sparked a flurry of debate on the effectiveness of the Houston program, which was implemented in 1988 by then-Chief Lee P. Brown, and continued under his successor, Elizabeth Watson. [For reaction to the Cresap report's findings, see sidebar, Page 14.] NOP is based on the community-oriented policing philosophy that is enjoying widespread popularity among police administrators nationwide. Brown has since moved on to head the New York City Police Department, where ambitious plans to implement a program similar to NOP

are currently underway.

The report acknowledged that NOP "has the potential to substantially enhance" the quality of police services without adding costs, but the results in Houston "appear quite limited in their tangible effects on citizens' security and quality of life." It went on to suggest that the plan had been implemented at the expense of more "proactive" law enforcement functions such as arresting criminals, and as a result, the department's "performance on such important measures as response time to emergency calls for service has been mediocre."

The report found that the Houston

Police Department has sufficient resources to perform "much more effectively" and meet the city's crimefighting needs, and did not need to choose between "traditional" policing and NOP. "Rather, it is possible through a balanced approach to respond rapidly to calls, apprehend criminals and tailor services to the needs of individual neighborhoods. The critical ingredient for achieving these objectives is a management structure that sets clear expectations and roles, measures results and holds staff at all levels accountable for their performance," it said.

Implementing NOP would be difficult for any large police department,

the report said, adding that Houston's NOP program had run into a number of "practical obstacles" that made successful implementation difficult. The lack of a "clearly designated program manager who is able to focus on a targeted area's round-the-clock needs" was cited as one of several logistical obstacles to implementation. The report said sergeants work just eight hours a day, and that numerous officers rotate through an area in any given week. Captains have responsibility for areas of Houston that encompass 60 to 70 square miles with 200,000 residents — jurisdictions "too large to manage tai-

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California cities just say 'no' to county fees for booking suspects

Scores of cash-strapped municipalities in California are staging a collective legal revolt against fees charged by county governments to book criminal suspects into county-run correctional facilities — powers granted to counties in legislation approved last year as a way of easing strained county and state budgets.

At stake in the legal battle are millions of dollars sought by county governments from cities that book their prisoners into county jails. The fees were approved as part of Senate Bill 2557 — legislation passed last year to allow counties various means to make up for funds slashed by legislators trying to offset a \$3.6-billion state budget shortfall. The provision took effect last

Jan. 1, but was retroactive to July 1, 1990.

Under the specter of the costly fees — which vary from county to county — police officials in several cities last year predicted widespread releases of prisoners, including felons, because of the prohibitive costs of keeping them in custody. [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1991.] The California League of Cities sought to repeal or amend the legislation, and the Legislature responded by allowing cities to collect their own booking fees from the inmates themselves — which city officials found impractical.

Now county governments statewide are pressuring cities to pay up. Cities, however, are balking — and uniting — in legal challenges against the fees.

Recently, 17 cities in San Diego County retained attorney Elizabeth Silver of the San Leandro law firm of Meyers Nave Ribak & West to represent them in a lawsuit filed in August in San Diego Superior Court. The suit, which contends the fees are in violation of state law, names the County of San Diego, its Board of Supervisors, its chief administrator and sheriff as defendants, and Silver is seeking an injunction barring the county from collecting the fees.

Among the cities suing San Diego County are Chula Vista, Del Mar, Escondido, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, National City, Oceanside, San Marcos and others. The City of San Diego is

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What They Are Saying:

"If you read one Cresap management report, you've read them all. Cresap is unqualified to do police department audits beyond crunching numbers. They have superimposed their management philosophy and termed it correct."

— Boulder, Colo., Police Chief Thomas Koby, reacting to a consulting firm's criticism of neighborhood-oriented policing. (14:5)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Bridgeport City, which closed this summer to face for bank pickup, has asked the state for \$2.5 million to hire 100 police officers. Mayor Mary Moran noted in a letter to Lowell P. Weicker Jr. that in the three weeks of August, nine homicides were recorded in the city, bringing the total for the year to 29, the highest in the state. Earlier this year, Moran unsuccessfully sought similar aid from the state to prevent a threatened layoff of 100 police officers in the face of a \$16-million budget gap.

DELAWARE — David Gullick, a researcher at the University of Delaware, says a state crime survey has found that only 9 percent of men and 23 percent of women report spouse abuse to the police.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Police Chief Isaac Fulwood Jr. says he is considering a plan to put police substations in high-crime areas to fight a surge in shootings and violent crime.

Local drug dealers are said to be hiring people to buy weapons for them, providing the people with shopping lists of guns that the drug dealers then resell on the streets for triple the retail price.

Four security officers at Gallaudet College, a school for the deaf, were indicted Aug. 27 in the death last November of student Carl Dupree during an arrest. The officers are accused of using excessive force — an illegal chokehold — that asphyxiated Dupree.

MAINE — Police and sportsmen in Winthrop are working together to overturn a law raising the price of a concealed-weapons permit to \$60 from \$20.

MARYLAND — A 10-year-old Baltimore boy has been accused of armed robbery for the second time since May, police say. The boy allegedly pointed a small-caliber handgun at an 8-year-old and made off with his yo-yo. Police had previously arrested the boy on May 17 for allegedly robbing a 9-year-old boy of his cap after putting a .22-caliber gun to his head.

NEW JERSEY — A Sept. 9 trial date has been postponed for Teaneck police officer Gary Spath, who is charged in the April 1990 death of a 16-year-old black youth.

A drug-education curriculum using pamphlets, comic books and other materials was due to greet Camden public school students returning for the 1991-92 school year. Drug awareness classes will be part of the program in grades K-12 at all 34 of the city's schools.

NEW YORK — Overtime expenses for the New York City Police Department rose during the 1991 fiscal year, to \$115.9 million from \$104.5 million. Mayor David Dinkins said the police expenses were necessary to "keep the peace."

Ex-Rochester Police Chief Gordon Urlacher and five ex-vice squad officers were indicted Aug. 30 on Federal

civil rights charges stemming from more than 50 incidents in which suspects were allegedly beaten, kicked, choked, threatened with guns and, in one case, run over with a car. Urlacher, who already faces charges of stealing nearly \$300,000 from the department, is now accused of knowing about abuses and ordering police investigators not to pursue complaints against the vice squad.

A New York jury convicted Julio Gonzalez of murder Aug. 19 for starting the social club fire that killed 87 people in March 1990. Gonzalez, who had claimed insanity, was found guilty of starting the fire by pouring and igniting gasoline at the club's only exit after a dispute with his ex-girlfriend, a coat-checker at the club.

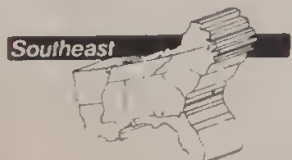
New York City and Federal authorities last month arrested the founder of one of the city's most violent Asian gangs and nine of his associates in a series of raids. David Thai, 35, who created the all-Vietnamese gang Born To Kill in 1988, was captured at a gang hideout on Long Island. The gang reportedly specialized in extortion, robbery, homicide and the sale of counterfeit designer goods.

PENNSYLVANIA — The crime rate in Philadelphia dropped by 13.5 percent during the first half of the year, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported last month. Officials cautioned that the actual decrease may be closer to 7 percent after adjustments are made.

A Bucks County judge has upheld a \$300,000 verdict against Falls Township Police Chief James Kettler and Lieut. David Clark for defaming Tulleytown District Justice Joseph F. Basile in 1987. A jury found that the two officers inaccurately told a local newspaper reporter that the justice was being investigated for improperly reducing or dismissing charges.

RHODE ISLAND — Twenty-one members have been named to the Mayor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Providence. One of the top agenda items for the group will be to administer a \$3-million Federal grant.

A letter purportedly written by "Criminal Posse No. 1" last month threatened to kill the top command of the Woonsocket Police Department unless they resign by Sept. 1. The threat, received at the offices of a local newspaper, also threatened a number of state and local politicians.



ALABAMA — Birmingham Police Chief Arthur Deutsh, who is on leave while appealing a conviction for tampering with police records involving the daughter of Mayor Richard Arrington, is now working as a "legal analyst" to the Mayor.

ARKANSAS — Two state-run juvenile justice centers will be merged by December 1992 in order to save money — an estimated \$1.8 million in the first year — and get more youths into com-

munity-based settings.

The University of Central Arkansas is said to be considering a curfew, more foot patrols and tighter restrictions on guests at campus functions, following an Aug. 25 incident in which shots were fired outside a fraternity dance. No injuries were reported.

FLORIDA — A 32-foot sailboat believed to be the mother ship in a smuggling operation was seized last month with 1,100 pounds of cocaine aboard. The crew escaped in a speedboat.

Danny Rolling, the prime suspect in the slayings of five college students in Gainesville, is now being investigated in a 1989 triple murder in Shreveport, La. Shreveport police noted similarities between the killings in that city and the Gainesville murders, and have obtained blood, hair and saliva samples from Rolling. Rolling has not been charged in the Florida killings, but authorities say genetic tests link him to evidence from the Gainesville crime scenes.

Col. Ted Akey of the state Marine Patrol, who heads a 150-member force in the southern part of the state, quit Aug. 21, a month after being put on leave in connection with an unspecified probe.

The trial date for Aileen Wuornos, who police say has confessed to robbing and killing seven men, has been postponed to next Jan. 13, in order to give the defense more time to prepare its case.

LOUISIANA — Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee apparently has no use for the stereotype of the fat Southern sheriff, and he hopes to shed the notion by shedding 85 of his 335 pounds. Lee and 30 of the most corpulent members of his 1,200-officer department will undergo a six-month program of diet and nutrition, and if the program succeeds, 30 more deputies will go on the diet. "These are the people who are grossly overweight," said Lee, "and I consider myself in that category."

Shreveport Police Chief Steve Prator says random drug tests for his officers may start in two months. Prator said recent cases of suspected drug use by officers reinforced, but did not prompt his decision.

MISSISSIPPI — City officials in Laurel are considering a curfew for youths under 18, which would require them to be off the streets after 10 P.M. Sunday through Thursday and after 11 P.M. on Fridays and Saturdays.

NORTH CAROLINA — Authorities have warned Brunswick County residents to avoid locally produced illegal moonshine. A recent seizure of 81 gallons of the homemade liquor proved to have lead levels high enough to cause brain damage and death.

TENNESSEE — Prisoners at the Shelby County Jail in Memphis noted Aug. 17 for the second time in six weeks, causing an estimated \$3.5 million in damage. Sheriff A.C. Gilles said the inmates were angry at the firing of the jail chaplain and 14 deputy jailers who were indicted last month on charges of trying to smuggle drugs into the facility.

VIRGINIA — A citizens' group has criticized the purchase by Fairfax County of \$1 million in police cruisers that are parked and awaiting use. A county official said that a two-year supply of cars was purchased under the mistaken impression that the preferred models would be discontinued by the manufacturers.

The assets of convicted drug trafficker James Butler and six co-defendants must be forfeited to the government, a Federal judge ruled Aug. 12. The property includes a day-care center, laundry, and apartment complex.



ILLINOIS — Attorney General Roland Burns says he will ask the state Supreme Court to lift a ban on enforcement of a law requiring drivers to be tested for drugs or alcohol after serious accidents. Burns contends that the circuit judge who declared the law unconstitutional on Aug. 13 had no authority to do so.

Officials say state Associate Judge W. Mark Dalton, 40, used his knowledge of police practices to hide a drug operation. Dalton was charged last month with growing and distributing marijuana after police seized 21 marijuana plants and 3 pounds of the drug from his home. Dalton, who faces up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine, reportedly had an earlier drug crime when he applied to become a judge, having served six months' probation in 1972 for marijuana possession.

Det. Joseph Dejanovich, a 29-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, was honored Aug. 19 as Vehicle Theft Investigator of the Year. The award, presented by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators at the group's annual meeting, cited Dejanovich for his work in uncovering an international luxury-vehicle theft ring.

INDIANA — Students at Northrop High School in Fort Wayne who agree to stay off alcohol and drugs during the 1991-92 school year will earn discounts on athletic clothing, health club memberships and pizza. Students participating in Bruins Against Alcohol and Drugs (BAAD) must pass random drug and alcohol tests.

The Kokomo Jaycees have launched Project Teddy Bear, an effort to buy 500 teddy bears for use by city and county law enforcement officers in calming young accident or abuse victims.

Animal lovers are said to have been incensed by the actions of State Trooper Jason Fajt, 24, who ran over an injured dog several times instead of finding a better way to destroy. Fajt said he didn't shoot the animal because too many people were in the area.

A Gary police officer who disappeared Aug. 8 during an investigation of drug-related police corruption was arrested Aug. 18 in Tucson, Ariz. Sgt. Thomas Jordan had disappeared while en route from his home to a meeting with Police Chief Cobie Howard.

KENTUCKY — Kenton County, which remodeled its jail just three years ago at a cost of \$7 million, is now being urged to build a larger, more efficient facility. A study group proposed an \$8-million, 500-bed jail, part of which would be used to hold juveniles.

MICHIGAN — Mackinac Island police are said to be concerned by four sexual assaults in a three-month period — twice the number usually reported in an entire year. Police have warned residents not to let the island's idyllic resort atmosphere lull them into a false sense of security.

A new crime has sprung up in Detroit, forcing police to create an acronym to describe it on arrest forms. The offense is known as RA-UDAA, or robbery armed, unlawful driving away of an automobile. Gunmen in the city have taken to accosting motorists while in their cars, stealing money and jewelry and then the autos themselves.

An appeals court ruled Aug. 28 that the City of Sterling Heights and its Police Department cannot be sued because an officer allegedly harassed and sexually assaulted a woman after getting her number from police computers.

Some 19,000 city employees in Detroit may face a payless payday as a result of a judge's order directing the city to give \$74 million to the police and fire pension system by June 30. The city failed to pay up, prompting the unions to sue. If the city is forced to pay, one official said, a mid-September payroll would be in jeopardy.

OHIO — Nine Clermont County jobs, including that of the director of the 911 emergency dispatch center, are to be eliminated in an austerity move designed to save \$1 million over the next 10 years. The savings are to be used to help finance new public facilities, including new jail cells and a sheriff's headquarters in Batavia Township.

WEST VIRGINIA — In an effort to discourage public drinking and loud parties, the Charleston City Council has approved a curfew for city park property. The parks will be closed from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. from Memorial Day through Labor Day, and from 9 P.M. to 8 A.M. the rest of the year. Violators face penalties of up to 30 days in jail and a \$500 fine.

WISCONSIN — Fox Point Police Chief Gerd Hodermann resigned in July after pleading no contest to a sexual assault charge that stemmed from grabbing the buttocks of a male officer.

Plains States

KANSAS — The continuing anti-abortion protests in Wichita by the group Operation Rescue have led to jails jammed with arrested demonstrators and at least \$500,000 in police and court costs, officials say.

MINNESOTA — The St. Paul Police Department and the Minnesota State Patrol have agreed to pay a \$40,000 settlement to Michael Marten Jr., 18,

who was beaten by officers last September after a freeway chase. The settlement requires the approval of the St. Paul City Council.

A man who jumped on a family's car and tried to intimidate them into handing over money was arrested after the family sped to the nearest St. Paul police station with the suspect clinging to the car's roof. Police say Pang Xiong was practicing her driving, with help from her sister and brother-in-law, when two men stood in front of the car and demanded money. The family refused to comply and locked the car doors, whereupon the men jumped on the car and pounded on the roof. Ms. Xiong's brother-in-law then took the wheel and drove to the police station. One robber quickly jumped off the car, but the other held on for dear life, all the way to the precinct, where he was arrested.

Walter Leroy Moody Jr., who was convicted June 28 of killing a Federal appeals judge and a city alderman with mail bombs in 1989, was sentenced Aug. 20 to seven life terms plus 400 years in prison with no possibility of parole. The 15-minute sentencing hearing, like the trial that preceded it, was held in St. Paul because of extensive pretrial publicity in the Southeast, where the killings occurred.

MISSOURI — Fourteen murders were recorded in Kansas City in August, the most in the city in August since 1980.

NORTH DAKOTA — A 14-year-old boy was sentenced last month to two years at a state industrial school for the June shooting of Fargo Police Officer Steven Durensky, 37. Durensky was wounded when he arrested the teenager on suspicion of stealing his mother's car.

Southwest

ARIZONA — El Mirage Police Chief Rudy Pedregon resigned Aug. 21 following a probe of allegations that his officers used excessive force. Pedregon is also said to have disagreed with the City Council's decision to dock his pay for taking an out-of-town trip.

COLORADO — The owner of a vacation home near Silverthorne got the surprise of a lifetime upon returning home Aug. 25 and finding 1,500 marijuana plants growing inside. Summit County deputies pot the property under surveillance and arrested three people.

Juveniles comprise 44 percent of the suspects arrested for serious crimes in Colorado Springs, officials reported

Got a nose for news?

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recently. Police say adults use youths in drug deals because they tend to get lighter sentences if caught.

NEW MEXICO — The Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department is to receive \$30,400 from the U.S. Customs Service as its share of the assets seized in a 1989 drug bust. Among the items confiscated in the bust were an airplane, a pickup truck, 624 pounds of marijuana, and \$76,000 in cash.

Officials of the state Department of Corrections and local law enforcement agencies were due to meet in September to update escapee-alarm procedures. The meeting was prompted by the escape of an inmate — still at large — who walked away from a work detail on July 8, after which officials delayed for two hours before requesting roadblocks.

TEXAS — A major drug-money laundering operation was broken up in Houston in late August, with the arrests of four Mexican and Canadian nationals. Authorities say the suspects were charged with money laundering and conspiracy to distribute cocaine. In addition to the arrests, police seized four vehicles, cellular phones, weapons, and \$1 million in cash.

A new Harris County Jail opened on Sept. 1, nearly nine months overdue and millions of dollars over budget. The 4,000-bed jail, described as a state-of-the-art correctional facility, is designed to reduce problems with escapes and the potential for dangerous incidents behind the walls. The jail was due to be filled up the day it opened for business.

UTAH — Shirley Whitworth has been named assistant chief of the Salt Lake City Police Department. The 18-year veteran was also the city's first female undercover officer and the first woman to achieve the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant and captain.

Five TV stations have petitioned the state Supreme Court to allow cameras inside state district courtrooms on a one-year trial basis. Still photographs are currently permitted in trial courts if all parties consent.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — George Holliday, whose amateur videotape of Los Angeles police officers beating a black motorist in March was televised nationwide, is promoting a new video, "Shoot News and Make Money With Your Camcorder." The how-to tape retails for \$39.95.

Great America Theme Park, a Bay Area amusement complex, has joined a program to reward drug-free students with admission to the park. Great America, which has had problems with drug use by employees in the recent past, will extend the offer to about 270 "outstanding" students each year who complete the Santa Clara County drug education program, which is run by the sheriff's department.

A San Bernardino police officer apparently hanged himself with a dog leash last month, one day after he and his wife became suspects in the disappearance of their 3-year-old foster daughter. Craig A. Armstrong, 29, reportedly left suicide notes, but officials said the notes provided no clues as to the girl's whereabouts.

The archives of the Christopher Commission, which earlier this year investigated racism and brutality in the Los Angeles Police Department, will be turned over to the Special Collections Library at the University of Southern California, although some material deemed sensitive will be sealed for up to 20 years.

A parole board panel has denied release to Kenneth Bianchi, who is serving life sentences in five of the 10 "Hillside Strangler" killings around Los Angeles in 1977 and 1978.

Los Angeles city garbage collector Vernell Ramsey Jr. has filed a \$50-million brutality claim against the city, saying five police officers shattered his legs during an Aug. 16 traffic stop.

Five former members of an elite narcotics team in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department were indicted Sept. 4 on charges of pocketing large sums of money seized from drug dealers. The latest indictments bring to 18 the number of law enforcement officers, most of them sheriff's deputies, who have been charged in a corruption probe launched in 1988 by the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and the Sheriff's Department.

IDAHO — Madison County sheriff's employees will be given \$37,000 in back pay and 900 hours of compensatory time off by Jan. 1 to settle an overtime-pay dispute.

NEVADA — Sept. 2 was the last day for panhandlers to beg at Las Vegas's McCarran International Airport. The Clark County Commission banned soliciting, citing 50 complaints of harassment since 1989.

OREGON — A State Police official has confirmed that police are investigating alleged drug dealing, possible by staff members, at the Oregon State Hospital's maximum-security unit for the criminally insane.

WASHINGTON — A 15-year-old Seattle girl who poisoned a peanut-butter sandwich that was later partially consumed by a 9-year-old girl has been sentenced to three months' probation after pleading guilty to assault. Prosecutors say the teen-ager had intended the sandwich for an 11-year-old playmate following a dispute. The 9-year-old girl who ate part of the sandwich was unharmed.

Two civilians were shot and killed and four police officers were wounded in a two-county chase last month that ended in a fusillade of bullets in Spokane. Two bank robbery suspects, wanted for an Aug. 5 heist in Lewiston, Idaho, were arrested after the chase. Both of the dead civilians were shot by the suspects during their flight from authorities. The wounded lawmen included one Spokane police officer, two Stevens County deputies and one reserve officer.

Decoy cops take the lumps to sting Houston gay bashing

Five injured in four separate incidents

The extent of hate-motivated violence directed against gays in Houston — and other residents in a predominantly gay section of the city who were perceived by their attackers to be homosexual — was brought graphically to the fore last month when five police officers engaged in an undercover sting aimed at snaring gay bashers were injured in attacks by gangs of youths in four separate incidents.

Assistant Police Chief Frank Yorek told LEN that the officers sustained their injuries after being attacked with fists, baseball bats, tree limbs and Mace in the city's Montrose section during a 10-day period in August.

The sting was ordered by police officials after local gay leaders expressed concern about the rising numbers of assaults that have occurred in Montrose, which culminated July 4 in the beating and stabbing death of 27-year-old Paul Broussard Jr. by a mob of 10 youths as he walked along a sidewalk with a friend.

The attackers, all of whom have been charged with murder, came to Montrose from an affluent suburb 40 miles north of Houston, as is the case with many assailants who prey on gays in the neighborhood, said Toni Knight, the president of the Houston Gay and Lesbian Political Caucus. The caucus lobbied for additional police presence and helped police planners develop the sting in the aftermath of Broussard's murder. "It's like they're doing this as a sport," Knight said of the attackers.

Yorek said that after the murder, "tension, apprehension and the fear level in the gay community accelerated. We have experienced assaultive behavior, gay bashing and hate crimes as any large metropolitan community has, but this particular death was eventful enough that the gay community demanded that we devise some type of

strategy to provide them with additional protection."

The sting operation, which was developed with input from gay leaders and involved at least 15 officers of the Police Department's Tactical Unit, began on Aug. 2, but it wasn't long before officers got a taste of how serious the problem is.

Early on the morning of Aug. 2, two officers in an unmarked car were sprayed in the face with Mace by occupants of a vehicle that had pulled up beside them. "The officers had engaged [the attackers] in conversation with them along the lines of 'What are you doing tonight?'" Yorek said. "When the individuals determined they were gay, they sprayed Mace in the officers' eyes."

Three men were arrested and charged with first-degree assault and possession of an illegal weapon — a club found in their vehicle. The officers were not seriously injured.

On Aug. 5, again in the early morning hours, one adult and four juvenile males approached an officer sitting in a car and asked him if he was gay. When the officer said yes, one of the men struck the officer in the arm with a baseball bat. "It did not break his arm, but he was whacked pretty good," Yorek said. The adult was charged with aggravated assault.

That same officer and three others were walking along a Montrose sidewalk on Aug. 11, when they were approached by two men. After a brief conversation, the pair attacked them with a tree limb. Both men were charged with misdemeanor assault.

And, in an Aug. 13 incident, an officer was punched in the mouth by two men cruising the area in a pickup truck. The pair were charged with assault.

Yorek told LEN that while the sting

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DUI-style checkpoints give a new twist to anti-gang efforts in LA

In an effort to open up one more front in the war against criminal gangs, Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies set up DUI-style "information checkpoints" last month to glean information on gang activities from people driving through a community that has suffered from an increase in gang-related crime this summer.

Sheriff's officials insisted that the car stops were voluntary and did not infringe upon the rights of drivers who encountered the checkpoints, which were set up on Aug. 16 and Aug. 24 in Paramount, Calif. The city, located in gang-plagued South-Central Los Angeles, has been the site of scores of shootings this summer, most of them gang-related, authorities said.

Lieut. Robert Briggs of the Sheriff's Department's Lakewood station told LEN that the checkpoints were a "kind of spin-off" of DUI checkpoints, which have become increasingly common throughout the country in recent years. "These were not designed to make ar-

rests at all," he said.

The checkpoints, which were manned from 8 P.M. to midnight, were set up so as to allow drivers to avoid making a stop if they chose to, said Briggs. Deputies screened every third car that passed through the checkpoint so that traffic wouldn't back up. About 400 cars were met by deputies, who gave drivers pamphlets on reporting gang-related crimes.

The pamphlet also contained a postcard that could be used by citizens to supply the Sheriff's Department with information anonymously. The agency has received some replies, Briggs said. "It was certainly sending a message to gang members that we are aware and concerned, but it wasn't to arrest gang members. It was strictly informational," he said of the operation. "It was just a proactive approach. It was something that hadn't been done before."

No arrests were made during the operation of the checkpoints, Briggs added.

People and Places

Two more for Stokes

Overcoming a determined, emotional challenge to his leadership, Dewey Stokes, president of the national Fraternal Order of Police, handily won re-election to a third two-year term as head of the 225,000-member organization during the 50th national FOP conference, held in Pittsburgh from Aug. 11-15.

The vote, taken on the final day of the conference, was 1,681 for Stokes and 781 for Tom Possumato, a 30-year veteran of the Newark, N.J., Police Department who once served as national FOP treasurer under Stokes [see LEN, June 15/30, 1991]. Possumato had criticized Stokes' tenure as FOP president, particularly over his support of gun control legislation, which Stokes said would continue to occupy a major spot on the FOP agenda. The FOP voted to support a law establishing a waiting period for the purchase of handguns two years ago, Stokes noted in an interview with LEN.

Stokes, a 23-year veteran of the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department who was first elected FOP president in 1987, maintained that Possumato "was not speaking for the majority of the membership" when he spoke out against the FOP stance on gun control.

"We believe in the common-sense approach to the crime control problem. And we look at the issues that we've raised with the Congress—the seven-day waiting period and the banning of assault weapons—as crime control, not gun control," Stokes said.

Stokes said the FOP will continue to push Congress to pass "Police Officers' Bill of Rights" legislation to "ensure that law enforcement officers

are treated equally across this country. . . There's rights for criminals and we certainly feel that law enforcement should have some protective rights—uniformly and systematically across the country."

Stokes said he had a national office established in Washington, D.C., because the FOP represents the "forefront" of law enforcement organizations. "Since we're the largest law enforcement organization in the country, I think our presence in Washington should be a permanent one," he said.

"We want to deal with the problems of equipment, the proper testing of vests, the proper testing of vehicles, looking at the radar issue—can that be substantiated as a cancer-causing problem for law enforcement? We're looking at these issues from a patrolman's perspective, not necessarily from an administrative perspective," said Stokes.

Delegates to the conference passed a resolution that will authorize a "complete study" of the radar-cancer connection. Another resolution authorized a study of domestic violence within police officer families.

President George Bush and former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh were featured speakers at the conference. Bush urged nearly 3,000 conference delegates to support his anti-crime bill, which is now awaiting action in the House of Representatives. Some members of the audience chanted "Four more years!" during the President's 15-minute address, which was interrupted by applause at least 14 times.

Other dignitaries who addressed the conference included: John Walsh, the host of the Fox Television program "America's Most Wanted"; Stephen Higgins, director of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, and Jim Brady, the White House press secretary who was seriously wounded during the 1981 assassination attempt on then-President Ronald Reagan, and who has since become a leading advocate of Federal handgun controls.

Acting days are over

Sam C. Gonzales, a former acting Police Chief of Dallas, has been named to head the 882-officer Oklahoma City Police Department, replacing David R. McBride, who resigned Aug. 5 after he was appointed state Public Safety Commissioner.

The selection of Gonzales was announced Aug. 24 by Oklahoma City Manager Don Bown. Gonzales will remain as First Executive Assistant Police Chief in Dallas until he begins his new job on Oct. 14.

Gonzales, 50, was appointed to serve as acting Police Chief by Dallas City Manager Jan Hart in September 1990 to replace Mack Vines, whom Hart had fired. Gonzales remained at the post until March, when Los Angeles Deputy Police Chief William Rathbun was tapped to lead the 3,500-officer Police Department.

Bown cited Gonzales's commitment to community-oriented policing and his expertise in combating drug-related crime as reasons for bringing him to Oklahoma City. "I know that Oklahoma City will benefit tremendously from the leadership and knowledge he brings to our Police Department," he said. Bown added that Gonzales scored the highest of all candidates seeking the

post, and received strong praise from Dallas officials.

Gonzales, who began his policing career as a Dallas patrol officer in 1963, holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Abilene Christian College, and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and the Senior Management Institute for Police.

McBride, who served just 14 months as Oklahoma City's Police Chief, was a 23-year veteran of the Police Department.

Tough but holistic

A 22-year veteran of the St. Louis Police Department who became the 1,550-officer agency's first black police chief on Aug. 28 said in a recent interview that shoring up the department's efforts against drugs will be his top priority.

Police Chief Clarence Harmon, 51, told LEN that police efforts against narcotics have been marred in St. Louis because of a "rather fragmented" approach that has produced only "minimal success."

"Because [efforts] are veering off in different directions and that's not been well coordinated, we have not had the kind and level of success that I'd like to



Chief Clarence Harmon
Every officer a problem-solver

see. If we get that more under control, it's likely that it will amount to a larger narcotics unit with better coordination, both from an intelligence-gathering standpoint and an enforcement standpoint," said Harmon.

An improved effort against drug trafficking will result in further decreases in other crimes, particularly homicide, he noted. "We know some of it is from having disagreements from the sale and distribution of narcotics. Hopefully, we can have some impact on that," he said. "We're going to make a spirited effort to try to do that."

The homicide rate in St. Louis last set a record in 1986, when 177 murders were reported. That record is sure to be shattered this year since over 170 homicides have occurred in the city as of early September. "Ninety percent of them involve firearms. That's very troubling," said Harmon, who added he is considering "a number of initiatives" to curb the proliferation of firearms.

Harmon said the department's Street Corner Apprehension Teams (SCAT) will be redeployed to neighborhoods where drug trafficking is a highly visible problem.

But the tougher tactics will be undertaken simultaneously with a more

"holistic, community problem-solving approach that I plan to have as the hallmark of my administration," Harmon said. That will entail "every officer in every unit in the department engaging in some effort at community problem-solving . . . to make some decision about what are some of the underlying reasons for responding continually to some trouble spots and trying to deal in concert with some of the residents there with some of those problems," he added.

Such problem-solving might involve posting an officer outside a known drug location to drive away customers, getting street lights repaired, or razing or boarding up vacant housing that has been taken over by drug dealers, said Harmon. Recreational opportunities for youths must also be expanded, he added.

Harmon, who holds two master's degrees from Webster University and a bachelor's degree from Northeast Missouri State, replaced Robert Scheetz, 64, who left to become secretary of the city's Board of Police Commissioners. Scheetz served the department for 42 years, six of them as Chief.

San Diego nightmare

A San Diego policeman described as a model officer pleaded not guilty Aug. 22 to two counts of attempted murder and three counts of robbery, but police say he is a prime suspect in a string of beachfront rapes and robberies that have occurred since June and that more charges may be forthcoming after an ongoing investigation is completed.

Bail for Henry Hubbard Jr., 29, a four-year police veteran, was set at \$2 million, and he is being held in the San Diego County Jail. A preliminary hearing was set for Sept. 5, said Linda Miller, a spokeswoman for the San Diego County District Attorney's Office.

Hubbard was apprehended Aug. 15 at UCSD Medical Center, where he sought treatment for a gunshot wound to the hand that police said was accidentally self-inflicted during a struggle with two men he allegedly shot near Torrey Pines State Beach. Police say Hubbard accosted Aldo Ochoa, 21, and Arth Garcia, 23, and their unidentified female companion, and ordered them to tie one another up. When the woman fled and hid in nearby bushes, a struggle ensued between Hubbard and the men, and the woman told police she heard six shots fired. Ochoa was critically wounded by a bullet in the abdomen, while Garcia was hit in the chest

but was listed in stable condition. Hubbard told police he had been attacked by three men on Interstate 805 after his car broke down.

Police investigators say that the last attack fits the profile of six others that have occurred on San Diego beaches since June 15. Most involved armed robberies against male-female couples during which the female victim was raped. In one attack, two girls ages 13 and 14 were robbed and sexually assaulted. Assistant Police Chief Cal Krosch told reporters in San Diego that police had "recovered some evidence" linking Hubbard to the attacks, two of which occurred in an area he routinely patrolled.

Krosch told LEN that Hubbard was suspended without pay Aug. 15 and that termination proceedings would begin "assuming he's bound over for trial, and there's no reason to believe he won't be." He declined to discuss other details of the case.

At a news conference on the day of Hubbard's arrest, Police Chief Robert Burgreen said he was shocked when Krosch called him with the news. "When my phone rang at 6 A.M., [Krosch] told me this is the department's worst nightmare come true. I was in shock. And I agree with him."

Burgreen discounted suggestions that the arrest might shake public confidence in the Police Department, saying he believed the Hubbard case was an aberration. "I honestly believe the public will see this for what it is: one officer, for an unknown reason at this time, who's gone bad. This is the finest police department in the country. It's incredible this has happened to us, but it has happened."

Burgreen said he would review the agency's screening and evaluation procedures to ensure "there was no breakdown in the system." Burgreen taped an upbeat message to boost the morale of San Diego police officers, one of whom told the San Diego Union that Hubbard's arrest "makes my job 10 times harder."

Hubbard, a former minor-league prospect for the San Diego Padres baseball team whose dreams of a major-league career ended when he injured his knee, joined the force in auspicious fashion, graduating near the top of his Police Academy class in 1987.

While at the academy, he was selected by police officials as the subject of a five-part KFMB-TV news series titled "The Making of a Cop," because he was clean-cut, college-educated and considered to be a good role model. "He excelled at everything he did there," recalled reporter Chris Saunders. "He seemed to have it all together." In the series, Hubbard confidently predicted that he would be "a great cop."

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Mary Mele
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Field Correspondents: Kenneth Bovasso, Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, T. L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte.

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Painful parting for noted DC commander

Deputy Chief Edward Spurlock of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department retired Aug. 31 as commander of the 3d Police District rather than challenge a 20-day unpaid suspension ordered by Police Chief Isaac Fulwood Jr.

The suspension was said to be an unprecedented disciplinary action by a Washington police chief against a deputy.

"It's better for everyone," Spurlock told the Washington Post. "This will give the Chief the opportunity to appoint a new commander, someone who could possibly do a better job and who has the support to do it."

When LEN contacted Spurlock, the 23-year veteran declined to comment further on his retirement or the events leading up to it, citing an ongoing job search. But the Post reported that the disciplinary action was spurred by Spurlock's decision to award two lieutenants double time off in return for working extra night and weekend supervisory shifts. Police regulations provide that supervisors receive only straight hour-for-hour compensatory time. Higher-ranking officers are ineligible for overtime pay.

Spurlock reportedly protested the penalty and has maintained he did nothing wrong. In a formal response filed with the department, Spurlock said that his predecessors in the 3d District had undertaken similar policies concerning compensatory time. His supporters said that only two shifts totaling 16 hours were involved and that Spurlock received no personal benefits from any decision to



Ed Spurlock, as a captain in command of the widely touted Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project, confers with an aide at the unit's offices. (Washington Post photo, 1982)

award overtime. The Post noted that Fulwood could have chosen less-severe penalties — an official reprimand or a shorter suspension.

The Washington Times, quoting an unnamed police source, said that the retirement was part of "an arrangement" between Fulwood and Spurlock that would allow the Police Chief "to rescind the proposed adverse action against [Spurlock] if he would retire."

The official added that Spurlock's award of compensatory time to the two officers was a "technical violation" but

one that was common among department managers. "It's a reward, a way of getting people to work for you," said the source, who characterized Fulwood's action as a "real personal, trivial kind of vengeful act."

The Post said Fulwood's action was the first time such a penalty had ever been meted out against a deputy chief by his superior, and the action angered residents of the city's Adams Morgan section, which is part of the 3d District. It was in that neighborhood and the adjoining Mount Pleasant area that a

shooting of a Latino resident by a black female police officer sparked two nights of rioting in May.

A group of community leaders held a news conference to denounce Fulwood's action and press Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon to find ways to keep Spurlock on the job. "It's our feeling that [Spurlock] was forced out. He definitely got a bum deal," said B. Harold Smith, chairman of the 3d District's police advisory council.

Jeff Koemreich, a community activist who organized a petition drive on

Spurlock's behalf, said the suspension was "far out of proportion" to the offense, and called for Dixon to overrule Fulwood and retain Spurlock as district commander.

"This man has put the community at ease because of his crime-fighting technique and talents. He is one of the rare deputy chiefs that has an excellent relationship with both the business and residential communities up here," said Pat Patrick, who is vice president of the Adams Morgan Business Association. Patrick cited the 3d District's low crime rate as reason for praising Spurlock.

Some community leaders were glad to see Spurlock go, however. Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner Leroy Thorpe told the Times that the news "made my day" and charged that Spurlock had been "swayed by special-interest groups" in affluent neighborhoods within his district.

Spurlock is a nationally known figure in policing, particularly for setting up the Police Department's Repeat Offender Project, designed to apprehend career criminals. [See LEN, March 26, 1984.] He is also a former president of the Police Management Association.

Spurlock's retirement came closely on the heels of the departure of Deputy Chief Wilfred Coligan, commander of the department's 4th District, who retired because of illness on Aug. 10. The 28-year veteran was replaced by former Inspector Melvin Clark, who most recently headed the agency's identification and records unit.

Dahmer incident gets 2 cops fired

Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola on Sept. 6 fired two police officers and placed another on a year's probation for allowing accused serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer to take custody of a naked and bleeding teen-age boy who was apparently trying to flee the killer and later ended up among his victims.

Arreola dismissed officers John A. Balcerzak and Joseph T. Gebrish, and placed officer Richard W. Porubcan on one year's probation "pending monthly reports from his commanding officer." Arreola said he considered Porubcan's "relative inexperience compared to the other two officers and his lesser culpability in the handling of the assignment" when he decided on the lesser penalty.

The officers can appeal the penalties to the city's Fire and Police Commission.

According to Arreola, an internal investigation found that the three had "failed to perform their duties in conformity with the training they had received." Specifically, he said, the officers had failed to obtain the names of any witnesses present at the scene — some of whom inquired the officers not to allow 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to return with Dahmer to his apartment, where Dahmer said he killed the youth later that night.

"Their memo books contained almost no information pertaining to the assignment and the investigation they

purported to conduct," Arreola said. The officers failed to "take an obviously incapacitated child into protective custody" as is required by Police Department procedures and Wisconsin law. In addition, the officers, "even if they were in doubt as to the proper course to follow," did not call a sergeant to the scene, and one officer "ignored the impassioned pleas" of a citizen who phoned him and asked him to reconsider the decision to leave the victim with Dahmer.

The May 27 exchange between Dahmer and the three officers shows "that a failure to exercise the powers and responsibilities of a police officer can have consequences just as tragic as a deliberate misuse of those powers for brutal or corrupt ends," said Arreola.

The Chief's action came after weeks of speculation about the officers' professional fate and amid an increasing chorus of discontent by police union officials over the Chief's earlier suspension of the officers. Arreola's critics insisted he was acting out of political expediency, a charge that Arreola flatly rejected. "The decisions I make are solely my own," he said. "Although irresponsible parties have suggested that my actions are politically motivated, nothing could be further from the truth."

Officials of the 1,570-member Milwaukee Police Association, whose members in August voted no confi-

Continued on Page 14

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Landlord's videotape nails druggies

A Dallas landlord, fed up with the criminal activities of itinerant workers who had besieged his properties, videotaped and photographed some of the most flagrant violators and turned the tapes and pictures over to police, who say the do-it-yourself surveillance operation has helped them to make scores of arrests in recent months.

"We've gotten excellent results," said James "Skip" Bailey, a landlord who owns several properties in an area undergoing redevelopment just south of downtown Dallas. Police, he said, "are just about finished wrapping these people up."

"We're jammin' big time down there," said

Sgt. Jack Misak, who has helped coordinate the effort that resulted in at least 40 arrests in six weeks. In the process, he added, drug trafficking and open crack use have "diminished tremendously."

Bailey played a pivotal role in cleaning up the area, which had been overrun by hundreds of itinerant workers, some of whom had alcohol and drug problems that drew dealers eager to supply their needs. Bailey estimated that some of the dealers moved thousands of dollars of drugs a day through the area. Other workers loafed around the area, panhandling, drinking, and urinating in

public, he said. Some of those later arrested were found to be parole violators and others were the subjects of outstanding warrants.

The problems began last winter. "They were just terrorizing us. We had tenants in buildings that were moving out because these people were just knocking on their doors, sitting on their steps, hanging around, smoking dope, drinking day and night," Bailey recalled in an interview with LEN. The activities made Bailey's properties unattractive to potential tenants and forced him to begin closing some of them.

"We'd go down there to our properties and

we'd have 100, 200, 300 people roaming around who had no place to go, throwing bottles, cans and food wrappers around, smoking dope, fighting, having sex around the corners with prostitutes. Just everything you can imagine was going on — just like Sodom and Gomorrah," Bailey said.

Police were aware of the problems, and patrols in the area were increased — with limited impact. "A uniformed beat officer driving up in a car and trying to catch somebody is real tough. It's kind of a hit-or-miss deal. Maybe you'll get lucky and somebody they'll have some dope on them or you'll see them and they'll throw the stuff down," observed Bailey.

At a meeting with officials of the Central Patrol station, Bailey informed police that he and his co-workers had photographed and videotaped the drug-trafficking activities of the "droves of players" from a myriad of vantage points provided by his company's properties.

"We reviewed [the tapes and photos] and those who appeared to be prime suspects then became our targeted offenders," said Misak.

Bailey stressed that all of the activities were taking place in public — on streets, sidewalks, parking lots and alleys — making moot any charges of privacy infringement. No threats have been directed his way as a result of the surveillance, he added, because the suspects "can't really figure out from where they're being observed on any given day." Those arrested "don't know who's doing it. We never go to [court to] testify. We're never expected to go to court," he said.

"As long as he doesn't confront the individuals, he should be all right," added Misak.

The photographs and tapes could not be used as evidence, but they did help police to identify and arrest the worst offenders. "They look at the pictures so that when they drive up they'll know who they're looking for," Bailey said. "We have all of the observation points set up throughout buildings and alleys, in warehouses, where we were observing these people selling dope. An officer will go with us to the location. We'll point out who the people are, and they'll start watching them," said Bailey. The officers request back-up units and plainclothes officers who converge on the area to make arrests.

Bailey also supplied police with the descriptions and license-plate numbers of suspected dealers, some of whom police learned were wanted on outstanding warrants.

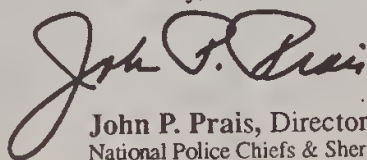
The crackdown has made the area much less attractive to criminals. "It's a rip 'em and tear 'em up deal," Bailey said of the operation. "We have literally just laid 'em away." While the problem has not abated entirely, Bailey said it has become more "manageable." Soon-to-be enacted ordinances against drinking alcohol in public and panhandling should also have an effect, he said.

"We have nothing but praise for the officers we've worked with. They've been very professional. . . . These people are caught red-handed on the spot. They've been identified and they're under observation," said Bailey. "If I'd be a dope dealer, I'd be scared to death because you never know who's watching you."

Bailey said he'd like to share his strategies with other communities facing similar problems, and police say they welcome such citizen involvement. "I see no problem with [citizens] using a video camera to document the activity that they want to report," said Misak. "It's one thing to describe, but they say that a picture's worth a thousand words and I see that's true."

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Mounties of the streets

There's something comforting to the public in the sight of a mounted police officer on city streets. Maybe it's the majesty of the animal or the fact that

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

horse and rider combine to make a 10-foot-tall officer. Maybe it's just the incongruity of a horse at work amid heavy traffic and blaring horns.

Whatever the reason, there's no doubt that horses add a special ambience to police patrol. Mounted units in some cities have fallen victim to municipal fiscal troubles, but the horse is by no means on the way out in law enforcement. In fact, in some places he's making a comeback. In Newark, N.J., for example, the mounted unit, which had been disbanded in a budget crunch during the 1970's, was restored three years ago with the help of an urban enterprise grant of \$350,000.

Today eight officers and seven horses patrol Newark's revitalized downtown area.

Probably the largest mounted unit today is the New York City Police Department's, which has 100 horses and 130 male and female officers. It may be the most widely known, too, because tens of thousands of tourists see mounted police in the theater district every month. The unit marked its 120th birthday in July.

Like mounted patrols in other cities, the NYPD unit is designed to prevent street crime, control traffic, handle crowds at big outdoor events, and generally spread good will for law enforcement. That mounted police are effective in crime prevention was demonstrated when an experiment showed that horse patrols dramatically reduced street crime in districts they patrol regularly. The mounties are especially valuable in congested areas because a cop on horseback is much more easily seen than a foot patrol officer by people who

need help. In addition, most ordinary citizens are believed to be quicker to ask help from a mounted officer than from those in a patrol car.

New York's mounted unit is, of course, a fixture at all parades and large outdoor gatherings. It also patrols regular beats in Times Square and the theater district, the downtown financial district, parts of the South Bronx, Coney Island, and a big shopping mall in Queens. Six stables around the city serve as headquarters for the six troops of mounted police.

Assignment to the mounted unit is a coveted honor. All recruits are volunteers with police experience, but many of them are new to horses and riding. They undergo 10 weeks of training in riding and caring for their mounts at a 30-acre facility in the Bronx. The training center is also home base for a harnessmaker and three farriers, who are kept busy shoeing the horses. Each horse is reshoed about every seven weeks with special cleated shoes designed for good traction on city streets.

Most of New York's mounts are quarter horses, mixed breeds, and saddlebreds. All stand at least 15.2 hands at the shoulder (a bit over five feet), and roughly half have been donated or bought with funds given to the New York City Police Foundation. They must be between three and nine years old and can look forward to 10 or more years on the streets before retirement to a farm near Ottsville, N.Y.

I can attest to the public's admiration for mounted officers and their horses because 23 years ago I was a member of the mounted unit of the New York City Police Auxiliary which patrolled Central Park. All a horse and officer have to do is stop briefly anywhere in the city and they're surrounded by citizens eager to pet the animal and ask questions. On their regular beats, the horses enjoy plenty of attention from shopkeepers who offer them carrots and a bucket of water.

New York City's mounted unit was born in July 1871 with the chief purpose of curbing reckless riding of saddle horses and carriages. In the beginning,



Tall in the saddle, one of New York City's 130 mounted officers sits astride one of the city's 100 horses. (New York City Police Foundation photo)

it consisted of a sergeant, 12 officers, and 15 horses. Most of the officers were Civil War cavalrymen and wore uniforms patterned after the Union cavalry's blue and gold garb. That uniform is reflected in today's dress attire for the mounted unit.

By the early 1900's, and the coming of the horseless carriage, the mounted unit had grown to battalion size, with nearly 700 officers. The number dropped to 400 by mid-century and in recent years to 130. It may shrink more if the city's financial bath continues. But given the unit's public relations value, as well as its utility in crime

prevention and crime control, it is not likely to disappear soon.

Or so one may hope. The city's streets would be even meaner — and less safe — without the mounted police.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

For pay phones, what goes out may not come in

The New Jersey Bell telephone company is reconfiguring an increasing number of public pay phones to handle only outgoing calls, as part of an effort to "take back the phones" from drug dealers who have monopolized their use.

The New York Times reported recently that New Jersey Bell's effort was spurred by an increasing number of complaints from residents in Elizabeth, Freehold, Jersey City, Long Branch, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield and Union City. Many say they would rather do without public pay phones altogether rather than risk being harmed trying to wrest them from local drug dealers.

"The dealers are very sophisticated," said Morgan Guest, an aide to Newark Councilman Donald Bradley. "They wear beepers to keep in touch with each other and some put a pit bull by the telephone to keep people away." He told the Times that dealers tie up the phones for long periods of time "waiting to find out what to bring and when and where to bring it."

New Jersey Bell responded to the complaints of residents and officials by disabling the phones' capacity to take incoming calls. While Guest called the move "a step in the right direction," he said it does not solve the problem completely because beeper-equipped members of drug rings — often youths who act as couriers — can be paged by higher-ups.

A telephone company spokeswoman, Karen Johnson, acknowledged the concerns of municipal officials and said the company handles each situation on a "case-by-case basis." Removal of the phones is considered "a

last resort," she said, because pay phones serve as "essential communications" for some residents of impoverished neighborhoods who cannot afford private telephone service.

Compounding the problem, Guest said, is the appearance of pay phones installed by other companies — many of them illegally. "The installer gives a janitor a couple of dollars and places one on his building and the owner doesn't even know he's paying the energy costs for the phone." Newark officials are considering an ordinance that would require a city permit before such telephones could be installed, he added.

A study funded by the National Institute of Justice last year to help four urban police agencies, including the Jersey City Police Department, develop sophisticated systems to track illegal drug marketing trends surveyed the number of working pay phones in targeted neighborhoods. It found that some were tied up for up to eight hours at a time. The finding allows one to "assume that dealers are using the phones," said Neil Cohen, a research assistant at the Rutgers University Center for Crime Prevention Studies. [See LEN, Feb. 28, 1990.]

Rutgers Professor David Weisburd, one of the principal investigators of the study, said that moving phones away from street corners — traditional gathering places for drug dealers — and changing them to outgoing calls only "are small roadblocks, but it's good strategy and will have some impact."

But Cohen warned that residents of poor neighborhoods are the ultimate victims of any strategy to prevent drug criminals from monopolizing public phones. "Many people in the communities do not have telephones and rely on the public telephones for incoming calls as well as outgoing," he said. And proposals to ban the sale of beepers to minors will have only a stopgap effect since "there will always be someone old enough to buy the equipment and supply them to the youngster," he added.

Disputes swirl around two fabled murder weapons

Disputes involving ownership rights to two of the most notorious murder weapons of the 1960's — the rifle used to kill Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the revolver used by Jack Ruby to kill Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy — have crept into the headlines of late.

In Dallas, probate court Judge Robert Price gave ownership of Ruby's .38-caliber Colt Cobra revolver to his brother, Earl Ruby, on Aug. 16, ending a 23-year battle between Ruby's relatives and a Dallas lawyer.

Dallas County Clerk Earl Bullock gave Earl Ruby the weapon, along with his brother's watch and a diamond ring, after the hearing at which Ruby was named the estate's new executor. Ownership of the property, which also included a small box containing some clothing and personal papers, had been claimed by the estate's former executor, attorney Jules Mayer.

Jack Ruby, who owned a string of burlesque houses in Dallas before the

killing of Oswald thrust him into history's spotlight, died of cancer in January 1967 while serving a sentence for Oswald's murder.

Earl Ruby said he was glad to end the long legal battle and that he would sell the pistol to defray the estate's debts.

In Memphis, meanwhile, a dispute over who should be awarded custody of the rifle believed to have been used by James Earl Ray to kill King in April 1968 has not been resolved, despite a motion for summary judgment that was heard on Aug. 28.

Shelby County Chancery Court Judge Julian Guin gave private investigator Renfro Hays 10 days to introduce additional evidence bolstering his claim to the Remington 30.06, after which Guin was expected to issue a written opinion on the matter, according to Minor Tait Jr., who is representing Shelby County and the State of Tennessee in the matter.

State officials have kept the rifle,

currently stored in a courthouse evidence room, for years, saying it could be needed at a future trial. Ray, a small-time criminal who pleaded guilty to killing King in 1969 and is now serving a 99-year prison sentence at Brushy Mountain Penitentiary near Knoxville, has filed numerous requests for a new trial. Ray claims he was set up by a shadowy figure named "Raoul."

Hays, who calls the rifle "the most famous murder weapon in the world" and believes it is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, said Ray gave him rights to the rifle to pay off debts incurred for Hays' services.

But Memphis lawyer John Montague says he bought rights to the weapon from Hays for \$25,000, with \$1,500 down and the rest to be paid when the weapon is released from state custody, presumably upon Ray's death. So Montague filed a third-party complaint against the state and the county court clerk to get possession of the rifle.

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Give us a piece of your mind:

Sound off on the burning criminal justice issues of the day, in a letter to the editor or a full-length commentary for LEN's "Forum" section

New look for military model: homeless vets patrolling NYC

By Jacob R. Clark

The street lights outside the 108th Precinct station house in the Long Island City section of Queens, N.Y., are cloaked in haze as members of the Veterans Civilian Observation Patrol (V-COPs) shuffle into a second-floor meeting room on a steamy night in early August.

It's a "Full-Force Friday" for the 16 members of V-COPs who show up for the anti-crime patrols the men will conduct this night in the neighborhoods of Sunnyside, Woodside and Long Island City. The men drink coffee and sodas, smoke cigarettes and put on their V-COPs T-shirts as squad leaders confer with auxiliary Capt. Isaac Pimentel Jr., commander of the V-COPs squad in Queens, on tonight's strategy.

The scene might resemble the preparations of any one of scores of auxiliary police programs operating throughout New York City, but the V-COPs differ from other auxiliaries in at least one critical respect — each member is a homeless veteran of the U.S. armed forces who has volunteered his time and energy not only to help prevent crime in the neighborhoods, but also to aid in his recovery from drug abuse or alcoholism and to regain a sense of self-esteem.

"The only compensation we get right now is our self-esteem — and walking down the street and getting somebody to say 'hello' and 'thank you for coming out,'" said Pimentel, a muscular, 39-year-old Vietnam veteran whose commanding presence masks a gentle nature.

Not In Their Backyard

V-COPs is an idea born out of adversity. It began in 1988, after local residents voiced a "not-in-my-backyard" attitude about the newly opened Borden Avenue Veterans Residence that is administered by the Salvation Army. Neighbors complained about drinking and rowdiness by some shelter residents. "About 10 percent of the guys were creating the entire problem and all of the men were being blamed," recalled Pimentel.

Police Officer Fran Kimkowski was assigned to defuse the situation and devised the V-COPs program, which she continues to oversee. "It was just a matter of showing the men in a different light," she told LEN. "People have a preconceived idea of what a homeless person is, which is incorrect most of the time."

About 200 homeless veterans have passed through the program since then, said Pimentel, who added that through July of this year, 27 participants had logged 8,600 hours of patrol in Queens and in the tough Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville and East New York sections of Brooklyn, where patrols were recently instituted. So far this year, patrollers have assisted police officers in at least five felony arrests. Patrols of local banks, especially on days when many customers go to cash Social

Security and welfare checks, have substantially reduced the number of robberies and scams perpetrated against bank patrons, said Kimkowski. And the grateful banks provide the V-COPs with lunches on those days, Pimentel added.

"Our presence deters [criminals] from coming around the neighborhood. They know who we are. They know we're veterans. They think we're probably psycho or Rambo, and they walk away," he said.

From Korea to Desert Storm

Since the inception of V-COPs, its duties have expanded to include giving crime-prevention presentations to neighborhood organizations, patrolling "play streets" for neighborhood kids during summer months, and giving talks to students at high schools. "The principals have been surprised because we got most of their attention," Pimentel said of the classroom visits. "We were



Captain Pimentel maintains radio contact with his squad leaders.

built for crime at one time, being bums on drugs or alcohol, so we know what's going on out there on the street, and we deal with [the students] on their terms."

Pimentel told LEN that the only requirements for those wishing to participate in the V-COPs program are that they be veterans and that they undergo drug and alcohol abuse treatment by attending sessions of Alcoholics or Narcotics Anonymous. He said program coordinators "work hand-in-hand" with shelter caseworkers to determine an applicant's suitability. After successfully completing a "one-on-one" with Pimentel, a recruit undergoes 16 hours of training by officers of the 108th Precinct on how to report crimes to 911, identify suspects and perform first-aid.

Pimentel's current force includes veterans of the Korean War and one young man who just returned from service in Operation Desert Storm, but most are Vietnam veterans, and most have suffered from drug addiction,

alcoholism or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Pimentel admitted that V-COPs' numbers tend to vary because some men do relapse to drugs or alcohol and others are hospitalized with PTSD-related problems. But that doesn't mean they are forgotten by their fellow V-COPs, he added.

"Whenever one of our men relapses, we make sure we take care of them first. The program was built to strengthen our self-esteem. If you don't have self-esteem, you might as well just head back to where you came from. Self-esteem helps the guys see they can get through this on their own," he said.

V-COPs is paramilitary in structure. Its members have ranks and must follow the orders of their superiors and the chain-of-command. "It's easier to have a veteran" in the program, explained Pimentel, "because they can follow orders — whether they like it or not. They'll bite the bullet and complain later." There are varying degrees of discipline for those who fail to follow the rules, and Pimentel will not hesitate to "pull the shirts" — expel from the group — those who commit serious infractions.

After Pimentel finishes going over the night's itinerary, Lieut. Andre Rosario, who will lead one of the two squads going out tonight, gives the men a pep talk. "Let's do what we always do," he says. "Look good." And after a brief prayer, the patrol marches in single file out of the station house and into the night.

Silent Military-Style Patrols

The V-COPs take the No. 7 subway to Sunnyside, the first stop of the night. As they travel, the V-COPs also patrol the trains, which on weekends serve as magnets for muggers. Riders look at the V-COPs with a mixture of curiosity, amusement and relief.

Once off the train, and after scouring the station for any signs of troublemakers, the patrol heads out into the neighborhood, walking in military-style formations, and using hand signals to communicate. On patrol, the group is split up into two squads, led by higher-ranking officer equipped with a radio, who keeps in touch with the commander. If trouble is spotted, the V-COPs will notify one of their members left behind at the precinct house who monitors their radio transmissions. He, in turn, notifies police officers on patrol who will respond to the V-COPs' report.



The V-COPS commander, Isaac Pimentel Jr. (at lectern), plots the night's agenda for his troops prior to rolling out a "Full-Force Friday" patrol.

(Photos by Jacob R. Clark)



Two V-COPs stand watch at an elevated subway entrance.

The V-COPs do not get involved in potentially dangerous situations; they leave that to the police. Their mission is to serve only as "eyes and ears" for police, Pimentel says.

"Silence is our key. When we walk out here, nobody says anything [to perpetrators]. If anything happens, it's the patrol leader who confronts the situation," says Pimentel. More often than not, V-COPs successfully avoid confrontations with troublemakers and criminal suspects, he added. After all, "nobody's going to threaten 15 or 20 guys — not if they're in their right minds."

In this section of Queens, the patrollers' efforts have focused on disbanding groups of rowdy teenagers who congregate on corners and keeping an eye on local taverns where brawls sometimes spill out onto streets. They have also helped to rid the area of drug dealers who monopolized public pay phones, by getting the phone company to make it impossible for the phones to take incoming calls. They also talk to local residents and business owners

about crime-related problems they may have experienced recently.

Sex & Drug Supermarkets

The patrols fan out through a section of Sunnyside experiencing recurring problems with drug dealers who had commandeered nearby Thompson Hill Playground and turned it into a "drug supermarket," Pimentel said. The patrol has helped to reclaim the park for neighborhood residents, including two elderly women who have come to the park to take in the night air. When informed of who the men are, one of the women tells a reporter that she didn't know the group existed, but adds: "I'm glad that they're here."

From here, the patrols begin the mile or so trek to Long Island City, where prostitutes gather in the shadow of the area's riverfront warehouses and factories. On the way, the patrol spots a speeding white Cadillac, car stereo blaring, that ran three lights along a residential street. A report is quickly radioed in, and later it is learned that

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Vets patrol gains fans among community

Continued from Page 8

police had apprehended the driver of the car.

Under the trestle of an elevated train, members of one of the squads begins to clap rhythmically in unison — a tactic designed to interrupt any unseen criminal activity that might be occurring. "Intimidation is inherent in everything we do," observes Sgt. Gerald Saunders, 47. A hulking man who served in Vietnam as a sniper — "a skill that lends itself well to these streets," he says — Saunders now serves as senior training officer for the fledgling Brooklyn patrols.

On the subway platform above, Pimentel and a few other V-COPs explore the labyrinthine subway station that has attracted more than its fair share of muggers. Usually the victims are factory workers ending their late-night shifts. One woman approaches Pimentel and, in Spanish, tells him she is grateful to see the men. The station had become so bad before the patrols that maintenance men were afraid to sweep the floors at night.

In the warehouse district of Long Island City, prostitutes — some clad only in lingerie and stiletto heels — flagrantly display their wares to drivers in slow-cruising cars. An obviously pregnant young prostitute leans against a building. Nearby, a man sits perched on a dumpster. Saunders says the man is probably a pimp or a lookout. When a reporter turns around, the man is gone, seemingly lending credence to Saunders' observation.

"Prostitution brings violence, drugs and guys from other neighborhoods who use the services of the ladies — and the undesirables who come to prey on the customers," notes Saunders.

As the V-COPs approach, many of the women dart behind buildings or duck behind parked vehicles to hide. Some potential customers speed off.



V-COPs direct traffic as police officers investigate two men seen sitting suspiciously in a remote area of Long Island City known as a hotbed of prostitution and drug dealing.

Two men sitting in a parked car are given the once-over. They appear suspicious to patrol members and a call to the station house is made. Within minutes, patrol cars have encircled the car, the men are being questioned, vehicle registration papers and drivers' licenses are checked. As the police officers work, V-COPs direct traffic and the curious away from the scene. The men are not charged but are ordered away from the crime-prone district.

Lost Sense of Brotherhood

Around 2 A.M., the patrol wends its way back to the station house. The feeling of camaraderie is evident as they sip sodas and munch on snacks. All will return to the Borden Avenue shelter to turn in for the night. "For most of these guys, it's a brotherhood — the closest thing to being in a unit they've experienced since leaving the service," Saunders said. He added that participating in V-COPs represents a homecoming of sorts to its members. "The bad neighborhoods are our neighborhoods," he says. "And this is our dream — to come home."

Several V-COPs interviewed by LEN seemed to bear out this sentiment. The program "had the ring of something good about it," said Army veteran Tony Stokes, 33. "It's based on community responsibility and I believe that's what we need."

James Levine said that the response of the community gratifies him. "They respond to us well. We don't throw off negative vibes. They look at us for what we are — veterans trying to help the

community from drugs and violence."

"Another Inking of Faith"

Community leaders told LEN that the success of V-COPs may be hard to measure in terms of crime statistics but that the neighborhoods patrols serve as an effective criminal deterrent and gives residents an extra sense of security. "How do you measure something like this?" said Matt Schimmenti, a Community Board member who also serves as an auxiliary policeman with the 108th Precinct. "Any presence, any people on the street in this neighborhood gives people another inkling of faith. They say, 'Maybe I don't have to run.' There's a perception that something's happening — and these guys are part of it."

"There's no question in my mind that their effectiveness on the street can be measured," added Jonas Javna, president of the 108th Precinct Community Council, which serves as a liaison between police and the community. "They are a physical presence out there and people are becoming accustomed to seeing them on the street. Once the

word gets out, the bad guys see these guys. They know they have radios and are able to communicate with the precinct, so it serves the purpose of eyes and ears for the regular police force."

Pimentel told LEN he would like to see the V-COPs concept embraced by communities nationwide, and its appeal broadened to include all veterans, not just homeless ones. He would like to see landlords in crime-plagued neighborhoods offer housing for V-COPs members in return for patrols and other services — a possibility that is currently being explored by Kimkowski. And Pimentel continues a tireless effort to solicit funding for equipment and donations of clothing for the men, some of whom patrolled last winter without gloves, he said.

For Kimkowski, the men have demonstrated a resiliency that is often lacking in other anti-crime patrols. "Most civilian patrols don't even make it through a year, never mind three years," she said. "And to grow stronger in three years — that's a great accomplishment right there. . . . I'm very proud of them."



V-COP Sgt. Lionel Young gives the "all-clear" signal out the door of a subway car while patrolling an elevated line in Queens.



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Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers

The drug war must move beyond law enforcement

"As former Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega goes on trial for drug trafficking this week, a more important verdict already is in: Efforts to cut off drugs at the source have failed to curb the USA's drug problem. The U.S. invasion of Panama two years ago was the most dramatic action of the drug war. Yet it failed to reduce Panama's drug trade. In other countries, crop eradication angers impoverished farmers while drugs remain available on U.S. streets. The lesson should be obvious: Drug profits will always guarantee a host of eager suppliers. Yet the USA will spend \$2.8 billion this year — more than a quarter of the drug-enforcement budget — on cutting off overseas supplies. In all, 70 percent will go for law-enforcement efforts. That misplaces our priorities. There are better places to spend most of that money — on efforts that are proven successes, not proven failures. One is education. For four years, drug use by high school seniors has fallen steadily, eloquent testimony that kids in school are getting the anti-drug message. Another is rehabilitation. Those seeking help often are turned away. The government continues to devote only 30 percent of the drug budget to reducing demand. The other 70 percent helped bag Manuel Noriega. Reducing demand would do more to curb the threat he represented."

—USA Today
Sept. 4, 1991

A rough start in Colombia

"Medellin cocaine cartel kingpin Pablo Escobar thought he knew what he was doing when he opted to surrender to Colombian authorities rather than face the application of justice in the United States. Thanks to Colombia's newly adopted ban on extradition, and the government's policy of reduced sentences for narco-traffickers who surrender and confess, Mr. Escobar has spent the past two months safely ensconced in a prison near his hometown holding court for friends, neighbors and now, it seems, the underworld. In the first month alone, Mr. Escobar reportedly logged in 208 well-wishers, ranging from his friend the town's mayor to more than a dozen wanted criminals. All this must be galling to the Colombians who have suffered under the Medellin cartel's bloody campaign of assassinations, kidnapping and terrorism, not to speak of Americans who know firsthand about the devastating effects of Mr. Escobar's international cocaine trafficking. Fortunately Colombian President Cesar Gaviria has moved to put a halt to this travesty. Those most directly responsible for carrying out the terms of the jailings have been held accountable for the rule-bending and abuses and relieved of their responsibilities. They include the minister of justice, his vice minister and other officials. That speaks well of President Gaviria's determination to keep a firm hand on the surrendering traffickers. But the ease with which dangerous drug barons behind bars in Colombia can mock the penal system and win privileges for themselves is hardly reassuring to a skeptical international community. The world still waits to see whether the Colombian judicial system has the courage and capacity to bring Pablo Escobar and his ilk to trial, where they must pay for their crimes."

—The Washington Post
Aug. 21, 1991

Emergency jails: The argument shouldn't be over whether to release inmates or overcrowd prisons

"The revolving jail door policy that has been in effect in Philadelphia has got to be changed. That was clear when the whole city seemed to breathe a sigh of relief after a Federal appeals judge recently ordered a stop to the arrangement established by U.S. District Judge Norma Shapiro that would have resulted in the release of about 175 inmates a week who would normally have been kept in custody. The prisoners were to have been released to keep the inmate population in the city jails under 3,750. The release of many defendants threatened the credibility of the criminal justice system in Philadelphia. The whole concept that a criminal caught red-handed is in trouble — basic to any orderly society — would be lost. The immediate question now is what's to be done with the defendants who are now being kept in custody as a result of the appellate ruling. Waiting until 1994 when new prisons may be completed is clearly not a practical option. Prison officials can accelerate and expand their efforts to use alternatives to incarceration. Streamlining court operations so that arrested prisoners are more quickly adjudicated and transferred to state facilities would also reduce overcrowding in city jails. Those jails, moreover, can probably hold, safely and humanely, more than 3,750 inmates. But all these factors together will not provide an adequate answer. What is needed is some immediate, united, innovative action by the criminal justice community to create emergency prison space. That recommendation was suggested by the Citizens Crime Commission of Delaware Valley in 1989 when it noted New York's emergency use of mobile-home-type housing and converted barges. In the 1980's, the state of Texas resorted to using tents for several years. These are all admittedly imperfect solutions, but unfortunately there just don't happen to be any perfect solutions available. What is now abundantly clear is that these bimonthly court battles over whether it's better to encourage lawlessness in neighborhoods or not conditions in city jails are not doing anything to improve Philadelphia's viability as a city."

—The Philadelphia Inquirer
Aug. 21, 1991

Letters

To the editor:

I read in the June 15/30 issue of Law Enforcement News the column by Ordway P. Burden, "Burden's Beat." I wonder if Mr. Burden really read the bill, "Law Enforcement Responsibility Act of 1991," or simply was told of this magnanimous gesture by the International Union of Police Associations. It seems that there is a little more to the proposed bill than was explained in his column.

We only hear of Federal reimbursement for the accreditation process, using forfeiture funds. We don't hear about the civilian protection in cases of police misconduct, nor do we hear about man-

agement's duties under the section on responsibilities of law enforcement officers under investigation, nor do we hear of the civil right of action for recovering damages from agencies which violate the rights violated under the law.

I wonder if IUPA would still be supporting this bill if those provisions were removed and only Federal reimbursement for accreditation remained. Police chiefs should read that bill very closely before supporting it. Even the reimbursement raises a lot more questions than it answers.

ROBERT E. BUNCE
Chief of Police
Maumee, Ohio

Ruffolo:

New challenges for police as the 90's unfold

By Paul Ruffolo

Police departments have remained virtually unchanged since the turn of the century in their basic approach to policing. While it is true that some organizations have been restructured and now have enhanced telecommunications and motorized patrols, the heart of the matter is that police are still responsible for the protection of life and property, the suppression of crime, and the delivery of services to the community.

Unfortunately, the delivery of these services has been a costly proposition, and in an era of dwindling resources and budgetary constraints there is a critical need to do more with less. Moreover, the next decade promises new challenges, with the advent of new forms of criminality. To cite just one example, computer crimes have become increasingly common and will continue to flourish with the growing use and availability of computer technology.

In addition, more violence may be expected,

the organization, ensuring that promotions and transfers are based on merit and ability, and not political considerations. We need to remember why we went into this profession and put some "fun" back into the job, which will result in increased productivity and job satisfaction.

While we are at it, how about addressing complaints against the police? True, we have internal affairs units to investigate complaints and allegations of misconduct, and even mechanisms to deal with brutality beefs, but because we were unwilling or unable to convince society that we were truly being introspective, we now have civilian oversight committees to pass judgment on the veracity and appropriateness of officers' actions, without the benefit of any type of expertise and with unknown predispositions toward the police themselves.

Conversely, we need to acknowledge to our officers that there is an understanding by the organization that, in spite of all the psychology

"While we are attempting to cure all the ills of mankind and society, we might start by cleaning our own house."

especially as it relates to the narcotics trade. Until we as a nation make a serious commitment to the eradication of these in-demand toxins, we will continue to spend billions of dollars on strategies which are superficial, ineffective and inordinately costly. Progressive thought in this area has made it clear that unless we initiate a multinational approach to eradicate narcotics overseas at their source, we will continue to proliferate a system that is choked with offenders and mired in bureaucracy.

Nor is violence indigenous solely to the public, because we know it affects us, the police, as well. The more violent and obstreperous the people we deal with become, the more violent we become, if only to survive in a system fraught with danger and insane acts committed by people subscribing to a multiplicity of morals, values and belief systems.

The proliferation of unemployment and broken homes has fueled an identity crisis for a significant segment of society, which in turn contributes to the general attractiveness that people find in gangs and a variety of atypical, unquestionably deleterious cult organizations.

Not to be outdone, organized crime has attempted to become quasi-legitimate, aligning itself with a variety of gangs so that together they can raise the victimization of society — and each other — to an art form.

Then too, due to law enforcement's less-than-admirable record of protecting life and property, many neighborhoods in cities and suburbs have contracted with private firms to provide security for residents. This demonstrates an obvious lack of faith in the constabulary, but one that is completely understandable, given law enforcement's inability to deal comprehensively with crime.

While we are attempting to cure all the ills of mankind and society, we might start by cleaning our own house.

We need to restore officers' faith in the organizations they work for. Everyone has to perform at optimal levels and give 100-percent effort. Supervisors must be fair and knowledgeable. Upper management must rid itself of divisive in-fighting and political competition. The chief executive must instill a sense of competence and fairness in

and training available, many times the job reverts to "rolling around on the ground" with an offender as the only means of achieving the police objective, and that when the amount and type of force necessary to effect the arrest is used properly, the officer will be judged fairly and not given up for slaughter for the sake of political expediency or neighborhood pacification. For those officers who have become inadvertent media objects on videotape, it behooves us to get all of the facts before passing judgment, even when certain actions appear blatant and difficult to justify. It can be simply stated that "what's right is right and what's wrong is wrong." If an officer is right, after looking at the totality of the circumstances, then he or she must be protected. If they are wrong, they must pay the price just as any of us are required to do.

For those who would maintain that you cannot serve the officers' concerns and the citizens' needs concomitantly, I heartily disagree. There is no dichotomy here, for if you do not serve the needs of the officers (to a reasonable degree), you will never serve the needs of the citizens, because those responsible for the delivery of the service will be dissatisfied, with a resultant dissatisfaction by the citizens.

As for the recent conservative bent of the U.S. Supreme Court, and the concern over civil liberties based on recent decisions, let it be said simply that the cost of doing business is how badly society wants problems addressed. If crime is so abhorrent to the conscience of man and deleterious to the very fabric of society, then we all may have to allow for significant reductions in what we euphemistically call "civil rights" for the greater good of society. There are plenty of civil and criminal remedies to deal with perceived police misconduct, should it be of concern.

Are there other ways available to effectively consolidate agencies and make them more cost-effective?

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(Paul Ruffolo is a patrol sergeant with the Naperville, Ill., Police Department. He regularly lectures at universities and police agencies and hosts a television talk show dealing with crime-related topics.)

Criminal Justice Library

Too good for a text?

In Troy, policing of, by & for the people

Policing As Though People Matter.
By Dorothy Guyot.
Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991.
357 pp., \$39.95.

By S. Paul Naselli

Using Troy, N.Y., as a microcosm for Anycity, U.S.A., Professor Guyot analyzes problems and power struggles without fear or favor. She captures the humanity in every pressure group and points out unfortunate results when the groups win or lose. The work is replete with anecdotes that will tickle you and touch your heart. The author does not hesitate to offer her own opinion but does not insist that it is the Gospel According To Guyot.

Despite such attributes, however, this reviewer sees bad news for the author: This book will never be a text. It is just too exciting and enjoyable ever to get adopted for classroom use.

George O'Connor takes over as Troy's Commissioner of Police in February 1973. His struggles against inertia, with the union, and over the department's budget are shown as they affect safety in the department—even as they affect the officers' children's clothes. His white hat never gets dirty, although it does get squashed a bit in

budget battles. His deft maneuvering of and among the various groups is one item that makes this a political policeman's handbook. Various groups have various goals, but how can one simply state the nation's goals for its cities? The American Bar Association is quoted meaningfully:

"Police have assumed the responsibility for creating a sense of security in the community—for helping to create an atmosphere that makes it possible for people, exercising reasonable care and precaution, to carry on their ordinary, daily activities with the expectation that they will not be endangered, interfered with, or subjected to criminal attack."

Guyot describes the Commissioner's implementation of that goal: "O'Connor's method was to structure the work so that individual officers would expand their own sense of personal accountability for the well-being of the people they served." This reasoning leads O'Connor to one-officer patrol cars, and it is very successful.

What about O'Connor? Is he totally honest? Non-manipulative? You decide. Dealing with a labor leader who plans to picket a factory, O'Connor asks him:

"Do you want anyone arrested?"
"What do you mean?"

"Well, I assume if you're demonstrating, you want some publicity to draw attention to your cause. If you want, we can work it out so that we arrest as many of your people as you want arrested. But if we are going to get into that kind of situation, I want to plan ahead and not have it happen on the street when nobody's prepared for it."

"No, no. Nothing like that," said the union leader. "We're just going to picket."

Somehow duplicitous, wouldn't you say? Here we have the Chief suggesting conduct which will get a few pickets arrested just for publicity. Would the union leader later plead to a trial judge that the Chief and he arranged it for publicity purposes? Would the citizens of Troy be pleased to know that those arrests had been agreed upon before the demonstration? Would the press feel that it had been used or abused?

The incident is recounted not to put a faint spot on Commissioner O'Connor's white hat but to suggest the truth that is in Guyot's revealing text. Elsewhere, we are told of a hurtful motion in the City Council, for which the Commissioner manages to substitute a proposal calling for a study of the matter. When the two-volume study arrives some time later, it is shelved, unread;

the crisis has passed.

"Policing As Though People Matter" would be a wonderful high school civics text. Every high school senior has had to deal with the police; they've had to deal with curfews and their haphazard enforcement. It's true that people matter, and it's almost as true to say that young people matter, too, even if only because they're going to be influencing police appropriations in a few years.

An officer named Sam Griffith is quoted throughout the book. He becomes a sergeant and has some responsibility for training police recruits. Near the end, Sergeant Griffith speaks of his teaching to Dr. Guyot:

"I talk to officers about how to be

manly. They need to learn to control their emotions, so I explain it this way. I say that it is manly as an officer to take an insult that you wouldn't stand for before you became an officer. . . . A man who fought rather than take an insult before, now needs a new way to be manly."

Any high school, university, law school or police academy instructor ought to spend a couple of classes on Sam Griffith. I repeat myself: This book deserves a mass market. At least one can hope that it will come out in softcover.

(S. Paul Naselli is Assistant Director of Investigations for the Illinois Attorney General's Office.)

The real deal:

Food for thought, but for whom?

A Study of Law Enforcement: A Comprehensive Study of the World's Greatest, Yet Most Difficult Profession.
By Neal E. Trautman.
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1990.
192 pp., \$29.75.

By John Bizzack

This book bills itself as a realistic and factual study of law enforcement that presents police as they "really are." The first chapter of the book reflects a composite of interesting history about the long development of law enforcement in the United States. The author includes interesting materials in the remainder of the book, but it is unclear as to who the reader is supposed to be.

"A Study of Law Enforcement" may be useful primarily to the student or the recruit officer. Although the work is peppered with enthusiasm and skillfully placed statements of hurrah, middle to upper level managers may find other works more suitable for their perusal.

The book does tackle some issues that need to be thought over and reviewed by the criminal justice field. Trautman's handling of the subject of professionalism is one such example. He compares private industry manage-

ment to law enforcement management and offers some illustrations to demonstrate the need for improved methods of police management. He discusses integrity and the need for a standardized, brief and enforceable code of ethics for the police service. This portion of the book mentions the law enforcement accreditation process, but does not go into detail as to its true worth and value for professionalizing police organizations.

Trautman includes chapters on the dangers of stress, the role of police and the hiring and training of officers. In a chapter entitled "Special Issues," he offers several pages on alcoholism, teenage suicide, juvenile crime, and the family. He handles a chapter on drug abuse much the same way.

The book serves up some interesting concepts on police trainee evaluation processes that could be very useful to some agencies. Trautman also provides a checklist in the chapter on hiring and training the field training officer. This checklist could be useful for any agency that has not yet developed, or is in the process of developing an FTO program.

(John Bizzack is a captain with the Lexington, Ky., Division of Police, and is the author of three books on management, leadership and police service.)

New frontiers explored in scientific investigation

Beyond the Crime Lab: The New Science of Investigation.
By Jon Zonderman.
New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1990.
205 pp.

By Walter M. Francis

The rapidly changing world of forensic science is a concern to all persons affiliated with the criminal justice system, especially those involved in law enforcement investigation, whether as members of specialized investigative units or as street patrol officers who are the first to come upon a crime scene. The high-tech nature of forensic investigation may actually force those without the requisite knowledge of these new methods to withdraw and take a less active part in crime scene investigations.

The author's easy-to-read text provides the reader with an up-to-date look at the contemporary methods of applying high technology to crime scene investigations and evidence usage techniques. Even though many of these techniques will never actually be performed by crime scene investigators, the techniques are discussed in a manner that allows a look into their everyday application, in order to prepare those involved in criminal investigation to better understand what will be done with the evidence they gather at such scenes.

The author does an excellent job of demystifying new and sophisticated crime laboratory methods. He has written a work that traces the evolution of forensic methodology and concludes

with where we are today and where we are likely to be going in the future. The chapter on DNA testing is especially important to today's investigator and police officer in order to gain a basic understanding of a method that will continue to be refined and readily accessible to them in future investigative work.

In addition to the basic areas of forensic analysis, the author has covered in significant detail such areas as psychological profiling, computers, and electronic surveillance. He brings up significant insights into areas which have not been covered in past works, such as audio surveillance, optical imaging surveillance, sensor technologies and such specific devices as cellular telephones, voice stress analyzers and laser intercepts.

Throughout the text the author consistently looks at police and government use of these techniques and devices from a legal and constitutional perspective. As the reader will discover, there are many unanswered questions in this area, and there will continue to be until the use of these methods is challenged in the courts. As new technologies are adapted for police use, new laws and court decisions will define their applicability for evidentiary purposes. Such technologies as the common fax machine lead to major ethical and legal questions regarding police interception of transmissions and the subsequent use of such intercepts in court. Zonderman has done an excellent job of asking the important questions about the use of these high-tech methods and explaining their legality.

The use of computers in the active

role of police investigations is covered in detail. Artificial intelligence systems are also explained with a degree of thoroughness that provides insights into what investigations will be like in the next century. Digital fingerprint technology is already on the scene and is being used in most states today. Some police agencies even have in-car digital reading devices for fingerprints found at crime scenes or for persons they have stopped. The use and availability of these new fingerprint systems allows for the instantaneous submission of prints found at a scene, with an equally rapid computerized file search and matching process.

Zonderman concludes with a look at the correctional use of such methods as electronic house arrest and monitoring of probationers and parolees. He also examines the area of chemical treatment of sex offenders to defuse their libidinous aggressiveness.

Zonderman has produced an excellent look into these new police technologies while exploring the many ethical and legal issues attendant to their use. "Beyond the Crime Lab" is highly recommended for police officers, investigators, criminal justice students and the layman. The author presents his work in a manner which is very easy to understand even though he is dealing with the most sophisticated and technical areas of forensic science. He is to be commended for his clear and precise text on current investigative techniques.

(Walter M. Francis is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Central Wyoming College in Riverton, Wyo.)

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20G drug bust to cost Detroit big bucks

Financial fallout from a 1988 drug bust in which Detroit police seized \$20,000 worth of cocaine has cost the city at least \$3.15 million in payouts in two civil suits that sprang from the bust and tax-free retirements for two police officers. The payouts make the operation — whose sole suspect was later acquitted — the costliest drug bust in Detroit history, according to the Detroit News and Free Press.

"The whole thing is just a horror story," said Terrance Boyle, the Recorder's Court judge who acquitted the high-school basketball coach charged in the case. "And who pays? The taxpayers. It just rots my socks."

"I wish I could get to the bottom of this," said City Councilman Mel Ravitz. "Was it simply screw-up after screw-up? We simply don't know."

City officials may never know exactly what went wrong, according to the paper, which said many questions about the case will remain unanswered because of court-imposed gag orders. One fact is certain, however: The case cost Detroit far more than it was worth since the only person who ended up in prison was the star witness for the prosecution, a paid informant now serving time on an unrelated robbery charge.

In early 1988, the spread of crack cocaine trafficking had become the scourge of Detroit. Police officials responded by instituting Operation Maximum Effort, an aggressive strategy of raids on suspected drug locations. In January, narcotics officer Renee Franklin took a call from an anonymous woman who wondered why a neighbor was still selling drugs despite her previous call to police about the activity. The suspect, Dennis Moore, was the 18-year-old son of 1960's high-school basketball star Larry Moore, who had graduated from college and returned to his neighborhood to coach at his former high school.

The next day, Franklin swore before a Detroit magistrate that a secret informant, with the identification number 1496, had told her that big-time cocaine and gun deals were occurring at the Moore residence. She also swore that she and her crew leader, Sgt. Ronald Ferguson, known to police brass as a tough drug fighter, had surveilled the house and observed pedestrian traffic typical of a drug operation.

A warrant was issued and Ferguson and his squad made a visit to the Moore residence. Dennis was not home, but his father was, sleeping in an upstairs bedroom. Under the bed, police found a suitcase containing cocaine worth an estimated \$20,000. Moore was taken into custody and jailed on charges of cocaine possession.

Before the trial, Moore's lawyer, Steve Fishman, convinced Judge Boyle to order police to produce informant 1496. They initially balked but then brought in No. 1496, a regular paid snitch named Freddie Chase, who was questioned by Boyle with Ferguson behind closed doors. The meeting ended with Boyle expressing doubt that the stakeout by Ferguson and Franklin had ever occurred, but agreed that Chase seemed credible enough to allow the trial to proceed. "I had to believe Freddie if the warrant was to stand," Boyle told the newspaper. "Without him, there would have been no case."

Now, however, Boyle concedes that he had misjudged Chase's character. "He was wrong and hesitant when I questioned him on critical matters, such as describing Moore's kid."

The ensuing trial, which began in July 1988, was characterized by a pitched battle between prosecutor Marc Hart, and police and Ferguson. Hart discovered that a jewelry receipt in the name of Dennis Moore was found in the suitcase, bolstering the defense's claim that the cocaine belonged to,

Dennis Moore, not his father. Hart was forced to turn over the information to Fishman and Moore.

Boyle, who heard the case without a jury, acquitted Larry Morris since the prosecution could not adequately link him with the cocaine.

Several months later, Chase was jailed on a robbery charge and decided to seek Ferguson's aid. Ferguson refused and Chase turned informant again — telling investigators he didn't know Moore or his son, but had lied for Ferguson to "justify a f--- up" by police. He said Ferguson had offered him cash for his tales.

Internal Affairs officers questioned Franklin, who stood by her version of events. But under the threat of a lie-detector test, Franklin returned to Internal Affairs a few days later and told them she needed an informant to get a warrant in order to act on the phone tip. She said Ferguson told her to use the informant ID number assigned to Chase — 1496. Franklin told police probers she just "went along with the program."

In exchange for coming clean, Franklin got immunity from prosecution. Ferguson was charged with perjury, then was suspended and fired by Chief William Hart.

Ferguson's trial began in the summer of 1989. Prosecutor Michael Reynolds told the jury that both Chase and Franklin had told the truth about their involvement in the Moore case. Ferguson, he said, had lied under oath to keep the case against Moore alive and directed underlings to do the same.

After 3-1/2 days of deliberation, Ferguson was acquitted by the jury. He then sued the city for firing him, claiming his civil rights were violated. Moore had also filed a civil-rights suit against Detroit, but settled for \$1.9 million even before pretrial proceedings were completed.

In August 1990, the police pension

board awarded Ferguson a stress-related disability retirement. He was given a tax-free pension of nearly \$28,000 a year until 1996, based on his 19 years of service. The payment was based on two-thirds of his salary, payable until he was eligible for the standard pension after 25 years of service. In November, a mediator's proposal to settle with Ferguson for \$275,000 was rejected by city officials.

Arbitrator Barry Brown ruled this past April that Ferguson's firing was improper because he had been acquitted and could not be fired on the basis of claims made by Franklin and Chase, two admitted perjurers. The city's Legal Department sent a memo to the City Council that suggested a \$1.2-million price tag for settling the Ferguson suit. It said that Brown's ruling and Ferguson's acquittal could result in a bigger award in court. The council

approved the idea.

Franklin took an early disability retirement as well, and began to receive an annual payment of \$23,500 that will continue until 1999. Chase entered a state correctional facility near Coldwater last April to begin serving a 3-to-15-year sentence for robbery.

All told, the \$20,000 drug bust will end up costing Detroit \$3.15 million — \$1 million more than the previous record payout of \$2.1 million in 1990 to settle suits by the families of two officers killed in a botched 1986 drug raid.

"On its face, this is an absurd result," said Boyle. "How can the City of Detroit settle a lawsuit with Moore for nearly \$2 million because Sgt. Ferguson violated his civil rights — and then settle with Ferguson for \$1.2 million for violating his civil rights for disciplining him over Moore? Something is wrong somewhere."

Houston cops take the pounding to stop string of anti-gay assaults

Continued from Page 3

is no longer officially in effect, efforts are still underway to end the string of attacks against gays. "We always have to provide that particular area of our city with sporadic undercover operations because of the potential for assaults," he said, noting that assaults against Montrose residents have risen markedly this year. In 1990, 127 were reported; so far this year there have been 91. In comparison, 69 assaults occurred in an adjoining neighborhood last year, 44 through August of this year.

Yorek could not say how many of the attacks were bias-related because

the Police Department only recently began to collect and classify bias-crime statistics.

Knight commended the department on its response to the attacks, which has improved communications between the police and the gay community. "The police have done just a really incredible job with this," Knight told L.E.N. Gay-bashing was "an area that hasn't been addressed [by police] for a while," she said, adding that the sting was noteworthy because the police "didn't do this as part of a vice operation." She added that her organization is encouraging victims of bias attacks to report them to the police.

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Radar-cancer link sparks renewed concern

Continued from Page 1

perts say greatly reduces any potential health risks. Shortly thereafter, Rocky Hill Police Chief Philip H. Schnabel also ordered a ban on hand-held radar units. The department continues to employ dashboard-mounted units, whose long-term health effects have also been questioned.

Franzo told LEN he has been stymied in his attempts to get state officials to provide information about police officers who have contracted cancer and died in the last decade. He said that state officials he contacted told him resources for such a study were unavailable. "I think that information is vital for us," said Franco, who added that the lack of cooperation from state officials seemed to point to a "cover-up" of the issue.

Franzo added that state IBPO presidents will meet with two state legisla-

tors to push for legislation to ban the hand-held radar units altogether and force law enforcement agencies to make modifications to the devices that will lower the potential health risks. "I don't think we're going to get 100-percent compliance from police chiefs across the state to do away with the one-piece unit. It will take legislation to do that," he said.

Franzo has also contacted officials of the Connecticut State Police Chiefs Association about the problem, and the association's president, Anthony Magno, has agreed to set up a seminar on the issue sometime this fall in which all of the state's police chiefs and concerned officers would be invited. The Connecticut State Police Union, which has called for radical changes in the way law enforcement agencies use radar equipment, will also help to coordinate the seminar.

Franzo added that he received a letter in July from Dr. Alan Anderson, director of the science and technology section of the Food and Drug Administration, which recommended that the antenna be kept at least six inches away from radar users. FDA officials have not issued any nationally circulated advisories on the issue, according to officials there contacted by LEN.

"Our guidance has not changed in the past 15 years from the original measurements we made on the equipment. . . . It looks like they're still probably appropriate," said Joanne Barron, chief of the TV, Acoustics and Microwave Products branch of the Office of Compliance within the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. "We still say that these [devices] should be used at a minimum distance of six inches from any person."

Barron said the agency is responding to individual inquiries and will take calls from officers who suspect they acquired cancer or other illnesses from the long-term use of radar equipment at the Problem Reporting Program hotline number, 1-800-638-6725. FDA officials will analyze the officers' reports to see whether further action is warranted.

Another FDA official, Dr. Mary Beth Jacobs, director of the Division of Life Sciences of the Center for Devices and Radiological Health, said the information could be used to help design a Federally-sponsored epidemiological study. "Given what we know about radiation biology, we can help them with designing something that people will accept as valid," she said. "We're working on an active, voluntary basis with people to see what we can do to reduce radiation exposure. That is something we're in a position to do now and if we can help with it, we would like to."

Franzo said he has thrown himself into the radar-cancer controversy not only out of concerns for the safety of law enforcement officers, but because of his own fears. "I was a State Police officer for 15 years, and I ran radar for 15 years. These people never told me [about potential risks]. I'm outraged about it myself. And all the police officers in the country were never told either. I think a class-action lawsuit has to be filed on behalf of every police officer in the country."

The radar manufacturers, who have steadfastly denied their products are unsafe, "are not going to do anything

about the problem. . . . They won't even admit there's a potential problem," Franco said, who charged that manufacturers' "criminal" stance on the issue is motivated by "greed."

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Calif. booking fees prove a tale of woe

Continued from Page 1

currently exempt from the booking fees because of a complex agreement with the county that allows for the shared use of criminal justice facilities.

The San Diego suit may soon be joined with those filed by other California cities that began legal challenges last spring. Silver told LEN she recently filed a similar lawsuit on behalf of 10 cities in Monterey County in June.

"In most of the lawsuits the complaints have challenged the ability of the county to impose the booking fee. Secondly, the cities have typically challenged the amount of the booking fee, and in some cases, have also challenged the procedure by which the county has imposed the booking fee. For instance, the city's contention is that it has to be done by ordinance, and in some cases, the county did it by resolution rather than by ordinance," said Silver.

An additional issue, she said, involves whether the fees can be collected on a retroactive basis.

In San Diego County, cities stand to lose up to \$5 million in booking fees this current year, the San Diego Union reported last month, and many city officials have vowed not to pay the fees unless forced to do so by the courts. "We have no intention of making the first payment unless we're forced into a

corner," said El Cajon City Manager Bob Acker. The city is liable for about \$548,000 in this fiscal year, which city officials say could wipe out its budget reserve and force service cuts.

Officials in other cities say they face equally dismal financial prospects if forced to pay the fees. Oceanside has racked up the largest fee of \$1.07 million; Vista would pay \$420,000; Imperial Beach, \$113,000. In Escondido, officials have set up facilities similar to drunk tanks to expedite the processing of inmates expected to be jailed for short periods of time.

About seven of the lawsuits pending before California superior courts have been "coordinated" — a legal procedure that allows them to be heard in one county by one judge — since they deal with similar issues and facts. One such suit involves cities in Sacramento County, Silver said.

Silver has sought to consolidate at least 15 other similar suits — each involving a number of cities — that have been filed across the state, and is now awaiting that outcome as the suits clear various procedural hurdles. "The judge has issued a stay in this action until the coordination aspect of this case has been concluded, until all of the cases are officially coordinated," Silver said.

That matter is expected to be resolved within the next two months.

Fabled murder weapons are hot items to some

Continued from Page 7

"The issue before the court was whether or not the government has the right to sell the gun and put the proceeds into the Shelby County treasury or whether Ray really had a right to transfer his ownership interests to Hays, who in turn, transferred them to Montague," said Ronald Krelstein, an attorney for Montague. "Hays really has no claim other than a claim for \$25,000 if I prevail. Then he'll be paid."

But the state seems to have its own plans for the weapon. "We're saying that if a time ever arises when it is going to be turned over, it should be turned

over and kept by the state because it's contraband and under our statutes it's subject to forfeiture and public sale. . . . [because] it was used in the commission of a crime," Tait told LEN.

Krelstein said that the law Tait referred to was not in effect until after legal proceedings in the dispute began, so it is not applicable. "It's our position that since the law did not provide for the forfeiture in 1968, Ray could in fact sell his interest in it," he said.

Ray has denied that he ever actually owned the rifle. In a letter to the court, Ray said he wasn't "in a position to transfer it to Hays or anyone else."

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NOP proponents rally to its defense

Stung by a consulting firm's review of the Houston Police Department and its neighborhood-oriented policing (NOP) program, Police Chief Elizabeth Watson says she "flatly rejected" criticisms made in the report. Yet officials of the consulting firm, Cresap, are standing by their findings, which the president of the Houston police union characterized as a "mixed bag."

In a recent interview with LEN, Watson, who has continued the program initiated by her predecessor, New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, sounded angered and disappointed about the study's findings. "I flatly rejected any criticism they made of neighborhood-oriented policing. Flatly rejected," she said. "Philosophically, [Cresap] is about 20 years behind the times in terms of what policing is all about." She said the findings indicate an attitude that police are to blame for increased crime "and the way to solve it is to lock more people up."

"I think that is far too simplistic. I think that they found fault with the idea of the officers out there in the neighborhood solving problems," Watson added.

Watson acknowledged that the

department needs to improve its response time to emergency calls, which she said has dropped from 11 to 6-1/2 minutes. But she added that in criticizing the department's response times, the consultants failed to take into account that such calls are answered on a priority basis. "Cresap finds fault with prioritizing calls as life-threatening, and then giving them our highest priority. They think that a lawn mower the fit or a shooting in progress is all the same and they should be dispatched and handled the same. I don't think that in a city of this size that makes a whole lot of sense."

One criticism with which Watson did agree was that concerning the attitudes of officers in regard to NOP. She said she told the auditors before the evaluation began that they would find a certain amount of resistance and negativism toward the program.

"I'm well aware of that," she said. "And I think that's to be expected any time you try something that is substantially different. There's resistance to change and that's not unique to police but is certainly common in police."

That resistance is mired in the

"widespread misunderstanding" about what neighborhood- or community-oriented policing is, Watson said. "Neighborhood policing is viewed by those who don't understand it as a new set of things to do over and above crimefighting and responding to calls," she said. In fact, she said, NOP is all about "thinking differently about how [officers] respond to a call" and whether there are resources available to remedy frequently encountered problems.

"I don't think the Cresap folks ever understood that, even though I explained it to them in quite simple terms. I think you have the same thing in many police officers. They somehow have equated neighborhood-oriented policing with social work rather than tough law enforcement — and they've missed the point," said the Chief.

Watson charged that Cresap dismissed as "anecdotal" the successes achieved by NOP and the officers involved in the program. "I think that the officers don't deserve that kind of negative brush," she said, adding that such successes are "the seeds that have to be sown in order for us to expand the idea."

The Chief said Cresap was brought in to point out ways the department could increase efficiency while reducing costs. "They missed big, big areas" such as the \$12-million overtime budget, she said. "They didn't look at it, didn't touch it, missed it entirely."

Watson said she undertook an audit of the overtime budget and found there were "simple adjustments" that could be made to save the department hundreds of thousands of dollars. [The Houston Post reported late last month that Watson's command staff had put in for \$70,000 in overtime pay in 1990, and Watson moved quickly to put an end to the practice.]

Brown, the architect of NOP in Houston, could not be reached by LEN for comment, but a spokeswoman indicated he was preparing a written response to Cresap's study that will appear in a future issue of LEN.

Bill G. Evans, the Cresap vice president who oversaw the Houston study, said the firm, which has performed over 200 police department audits since 1970, stood by its findings. "If you talk to any 12 people in the Houston Police Department, you get 12 definitions of what [NOP] is. When you ask how they evaluate whether this works, they tell you, 'You can't evaluate it. It may take a generation to evaluate it.' We're not sure anybody should put \$250 million a year into a program if they don't know that it's ever going to work. It's almost become a religion there rather than a business."

Cresap's past assessments of police departments have shown that crime rates are affected by creating conditions "that spell out a high degree of probability that a person who commits a crime is going to get caught and brought to justice. We haven't found any substitute for that," said Evans. "We've never seen neighborhood-oriented policing reduce crime anywhere — in Houston or any other place."

Thomas Koby, who served as assistant police chief in Houston until June, when he left to become Police Chief in

Boulder, Colo., believes that Cresap auditors had preconceived notions about NOP, and said that their critical findings of the program didn't surprise him. "Cresap, coming in the door, said what they were going to say. If you read one Cresap management report, you've read them all. . . . My opinion is that Cresap is unqualified to do police department audits beyond crunching numbers. They have superimposed their management philosophy and termed it correct."

Doug Elder, president of the 2,200-member Houston Police Officers Association, said he agreed with some of Cresap's findings, particularly those about the attitudes of Houston officers toward NOP. "I think a lot of them do feel it's a gimmick. . . . If you're trying to make each officer a self-contained unit where they go far beyond traditionally what officers do when they arrive on a scene, it probably is very stressful for the officers to try to develop skills that they've never had to use before."

"I think the basic concept is good," Elder said of NOP. "It may be a little too ambitious — trying to do too much, too quickly, with too little to execute it."

Elder said there was "no question" that supervision and management at the lower echelons of the department need to be improved, but he said he disagreed that the 3,900-officer department could improve its overall efficiency without increasing staffing levels.

"There are many calls that hold for hours before anybody is ever assigned to them, simply because we don't have enough people to run the calls most of the time," he said. "I think anytime a citizen calls and it's important enough for them to call, they should have a reasonable expectation that a police officer will come in a timely manner. Policing is all about being able to deliver the service the community wants. And if they want a police officer to come in a timely manner to investigate their lawn mower theft, and they're paying taxes for that, that's what they should get."

Consulting report rips Houston's NOP approach

Continued from Page 1
lored approaches."

Other problems lie with the officers themselves, the report said. "It may be unreasonable to expect all or even most officers to fundamentally alter their approach to their jobs, particularly to 'manage all the problems in their beat,'" noted the report, especially among those officers who are "entrenched" in their opposition to NOP, perceiving it as a "public relations gimmick." Not all officers possess the skills or have the inclination to serve as active managers or problem solvers, and it is unlikely, given current pay levels, that the department could recruit a force in which most officers have the required skills, the report found.

In addition, the report asserted, many officers are unsure of their roles in the program, and a number of them "seem to have lost sight of the fact that 'chasing crooks' is an important part of their job and is consistent with neighborhood-oriented policing."

Recommendations made by the Cresap report include:

1 Add a fourth shift, from 6 P.M. to 2 A.M., that would "more precisely match" the pattern of calls for service.

2 Lower the span of control of sergeants from 11 officers to eight, and set and enforce "higher expectations of patrol sergeants as supervisors."

3 Implement a Master Patrol Officer program that recognizes and rewards officers' outstanding problem-

solving abilities;

4 Implement a take-home car program for patrol officers living within the city limits;

5 Hire a professional communications manager to oversee the emergency dispatch unit and proceed toward full civilianization of the unit, and of other positions in the agency;

6 Restructure storefront substations with a smaller number of full-time positions, staffed by civilians, and with a number of classified officers transferred to beat patrol.

The report added that implementing Cresap's recommendations would involve the loss of 63 "classified" positions and 54 civilian jobs that would save the department \$2.7 million.

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Two fired in Milwaukee over serial-killer incident

Continued from Page 5

dence in Arreola, did not return calls from LEN for comment.

Arreola suspended the officers with pay in August after allegations surfaced that the three allowed Sinthasomphone to return to Dahmer's apartment after Dahmer had convinced them he and the youth were having a lover's quarrel. The youth's remains were among those of several murder victims later found in the residence after Dahmer's arrest in July. [See LEN, Sept. 15, 1991.]

Dahmer pleaded not guilty on Sept. 11 to 15 murder charges stemming from his sexually charged string of murders and mutilations. Defense lawyer Gerald Boyle entered a plea of "not guilty by reason of mental defect" on behalf of Dahmer for each of the counts. The trial is set to begin Jan. 27.

The disciplinary action against the officers came just one week after an investigation by the office of Attorney General James Doyle found that while the officers had used poor discretion during the incident, they had not bro-

ken any laws and could not be criminally prosecuted.

In a prepared statement released with his findings on Aug. 29, Doyle said that the officers exercised "the discretion and judgment which the law places with them. . . . In hindsight, we probably all wish, and, I suspect even the officers wish, that they had handled the situation differently, that they had not believed Jeffrey Dahmer, that they had formed different judgments. However, failing to make the correct judgment is not violation of the criminal law."

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT GUIDE

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Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

20-26. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,500.

21. **Intra-Personal Relations Issues.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Hillsboro, Ore. Fee: \$95.

21-22. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

21-22. **Search Warrants & Affidavits.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

21-24. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

21-24. **Interviews & Interrogations Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

21-24. **Supervising Narcotic Units & Operations.** Presented by the Organized Crime/Command Centre, Broward Sheriff's Office. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300 (in-state), \$350 (out-of-state).

21-25. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

21-25. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

21-Nov. 1. **Street-Level Drug Investigation.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

21-Nov. 8. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

22-23. **Drug Raids.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Indianola, Iowa. Fee: \$155.

22-24. **Child Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$150.

22-24. **Law Enforcement Shotgun Training.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.

23-25. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Manchester, N.H. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first

two days only); \$85 (third day only).

23-25. **Annual Conference & Training Seminar.** Presented by the Southern California Fraud Investigators Association. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$175 (SCFIA members), \$200 (non-members).

23-25. **Asian Gangs & Criminal Activity.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$165.

23-25. **Satanism, Occults & Ritualistic Crimes.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

24. **Re-empowerment of Management.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in London, Ohio. Fee: \$95.

24. **Civil Liability & the Use of Force.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Indianola, Iowa. Fee: \$95.

25. **Applied Police Report Writing.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Livonia, Mich. Fee: \$85.

25. **Productivity Standards.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Alliance, Neb. Fee: \$95.

28-30. **Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

28-30. **Internal Investigation.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$135.

28-31. **Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

28-Nov. 1. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

28-Nov. 1. **Ritualistic, Satanic & Sex Crimes: Detection, Reduction & Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

28-Nov. 1. **Tactical Team Operations I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.

28-Nov. 1. **Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$365.

28-Nov. 1. **Major Case Phase V: Managing the Major Case.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

28-Nov. 8. **Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

30. **Re-empowerment of Management.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Hutchinson, Kan. Fee: \$95.

30-31. **Basic Crime Stoppers.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University. To be held in Amarillo, Tex. Fee: \$35.

31. **Productivity Standards.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Hutchinson, Kan. Fee: \$95.

NOVEMBER

4-5. **Basic Intelligence Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

4-5. **Drug Entry & Searches.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Three Rivers, Mich. Fee: \$155.

4-6. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Nashville. Fee: \$495.

4-6. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$495.

4-6. **Civil Liability for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

4-8. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

4-8. **Practical Crime Scene Technicians' Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

4-8. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

4-8. **Limited Manpower Detail Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$700.

4-8. **Special Operations Reaction Team Training.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$500.

4-8. **Selective Drug Traffic Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held

in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

4-8. **Field Training Officers Program.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

4-8. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

4-14. **Basic Crime Prevention for Practitioners.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$100.

4-15. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$575.

4-15. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

4-15. **Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

4-15. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

4-15. **Police Executive Development Institute.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$810 (in-state); \$1,069 (out-of-state).

5-7. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Omaha. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

6. **Establishing a Positive Relationship with the Media.** Presented by the University of Houston-Downtown Criminal Justice Center. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$35.

6. **Employee Intra-Personnel Relations.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Leavenworth, Kan. Fee: \$95.

6-8. **Second National Problem-Oriented Policing Conference.** Presented by the Police Executive Research Forum. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$295.

6-8. **Advanced Introduction to Terrorism.** Presented by Police Training of Cincinnati. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio. Fee: \$135.

6-8. **Current Trends in Law Enforcement Leadership.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$165.

11-13. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$495.

11-13. **Commander's Course on Hostage Incidents.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

11-13. **Fraud, Con Games & "Gypsy Crime" Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$280.

11-15. **Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

11-15. **Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

11-15. **Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$650.

11-15. **Advanced Management College.** Presented by the Northwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$395 (SLEI member); \$495 (non-member).

11-15. **Corrections & Detention Administration & Management.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

11-15. **Accident Investigation Photography.** Presented by the Northwest-

ern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

11-15. **Practice Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$600.

11-15. **Investigation of Sex Crimes.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$195.

11-22. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$1,100.

11-22. **Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$495.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$495.

12-14. **Supervision & Management of Analysis.** Presented by the Organized Crime/Command Centre, Broward Sheriff's Office. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$495.

13-15. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

13-15. **Sting Operations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Forsyth, Ga.

14. **Productivity Standards.** Presented by Van Meter & Associates. To be held in Newton, Iowa. Fee: \$95.

14-15. **The Reid Advanced Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$345.

14-17. **Sexual & Asphyxial Deaths.** Presented by the Space Coast Institute for Medical & Legal Education. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

17-23. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$2,500.

18-19. **The Reid Advanced Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Norfolk, Va. Fee: \$345.

Forum: What the 90's hold

Continued from Page 10
effective? Absolutely.

Metropolitan policing concepts are but the tip of the iceberg when it comes to economically providing police service. Sharing of communications costs and quantity wholesale equipment purchasing, coupled with intelligence- and manpower-sharing and cost evaluation by zero-based budgeting can help to make agencies fiscally sound. These concepts, along with lateral-entry personnel policies, participatory management and the accreditation of agencies, can all serve to make law enforcement the profession we allege it to be.

So where do we go from here? Forward. We need personal commitments and a team effort to implement those ideas that will best allow us all to maximize our potential. Only through a total commitment to excellence, personally and professionally, can we hope to deliver a combination of quality community-oriented policing and high-profile proactive enforcement, all designed to achieve the law enforcement objective of delivering the highest quality service to the community and working toward a crime-free society.

For further information:

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303 (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727 (800) 323-0037.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, 3601 South Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (312) 743-2497.

Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, Building 3195, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5114 (205) 848-3336.

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, Office of Crime Prevention & Training, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050 (904) 487-3712.

Georgia Police Academy, 1000 Indian Springs Dr., Forsyth, GA 31029-9599 (912) 993-4528.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus-Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610 (512) 245-3030.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501 1-800-235-4723.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033.

NIS Inc., P.O. Box 1932, North Little Rock, AR 72115 (501) 374-8565.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011.

Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M St. N.W., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037 (202) 466-7820.

Police Training of Cincinnati, 5885 Cheviot Rd., Suite 10, Cincinnati, OH 45247-

6269 (800) 733-0181.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn.: Jim Homer, 918 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 876-1600.

Southern California Fraud Investigators Association, P.O. Box 3067, Lakewood, CA 90711 (213) 866-0339.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 690-2370.

Space Coast Institute for Medical & Legal Education, 340 Manor Dr., Merritt Island, FL 32952. (407) 723-1555.

University of Houston-Downtown, Criminal Justice Center, 1 Main St., Houston, TX 77002 (713) 221-8690.

Valencia Community College, Governmental Services Program, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802-3028 (407) 299-5000, ext. 3265.

Van Meter & Associates, P.O. Box 21313, Columbus, OH 43221 (800) 331-8025.

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Back on patrol:

The "military model of policing" takes on new meaning as a group of homeless veterans in New York takes to the streets on anti-crime patrol. **Page 8.**

On the beam with radar:

Concern over the possible link between traffic radar and cancer arises in Connecticut, and the Feds expand a problem-reporting hotline to accommodate worried law enforcers. **Page 1.**

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